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Joseph Kraft



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Rabin expects White House to follow its bipartisan policy

Jerusalem Post Staff
Rabin said last night Jimmy Carter was the same traditional White House always understanding Israel's position and of giving which this country's necessary. The Press' session radio network, time ago, Rabin said that he will keep to Carter in last night sent Jimmy Carter a cable message: spirit of the deep binds our two extended to you warm on your electoral in the name of Israel, of the great office to assume, America, continue along the a better, a more safer world for the mankind. Please personal best wishes, tune for the future."

all the commitments of his predecessor, President Gerald Ford, after he takes office, in all matters connected with aid to Israel. I believe he knows Israel's problems and that he understands them."

Asked whether the promises made during the election campaign about the supply of more sophisticated weaponry would be reiterated by the new President, Rabin said that from his direct experience as ambassador in Washington and his knowledge of the regime and the conceptual world in the United States, "every commitment given by a President is honoured by his successor."

To prove his thesis, the Premier noted that the late President Johnson's promise to sell Israel 50 Phantom jets, given on October 10, 1968, was honoured by his successor Richard Nixon. President Ford's promise of new weaponry, also published exactly eight years later, would undoubtedly be honoured by Carter.

Rabin said he knew Carter personally from two long conversations. The first time, during his ambassadorship, Carter invited him down to Atlanta, Georgia, as the guest of the Governor, and made him an Honorary Colonel in the Georgia National Guard. "Carter shows profound understanding of military matters" from his studies in the Annapolis Naval Academy and the staff and command posts he filled in the U.S. Navy.

The second meeting was during Carter's visit to Israel in the summer of 1975, and it was an unscheduled affair at Carter's request which lasted several hours, Rabin said.

In one of what Rabin described as a series of "personal reflections" delivered before the panel proper got under way, he described Ford as a man who "helped Israel as President and on Capitol Hill. Even on this difficult day I should like to voice Israel's appreciation and esteem for everything he did then to make Israel strong. Israel does not forget its friends. It will never forget them."

At the outset, Rabin said that Israel was intensely interested in anything to do with the Presidency and Congress, since these would determine to no small extent what

(Continued on page 2, col. 5)

Arabs close-mouthed about poll outcome

By ANAN SAFADI
POST Middle East Affairs Correspondent
Arab governments yesterday were reticent about Jimmy Carter's triumph as they began assessing the implications of the change, especially for the Middle East.

Rather than demonstrating concern over the return to power of the Democrats, the Arabs appeared to be troubled about the imminent departure of the Republican Administration, particularly that of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger — the man through whom the Arabs made deals.

With the exception of Jordan, which is inclined to feel that it was betrayed by Kissinger's Middle East approach, Arab states including Egypt and Syria confined their coverage of the Republican defeat to news dispatches. Cairo's first major news broadcast after the election returns early yesterday afternoon was cut from the usual 15 to six minutes, with Carter's victory coming after the report of Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy's meeting with his Soviet counterpart, Andrei Gromyko in Sofia, and the latest peace-keeping efforts in Lebanon.

The Arabs earlier took no sides in the presidential race. In a recent television interview, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat said that he would deal with whichever Administration is voted into office. But he noted at the time that Ford was his "dearest friend," and that if he were re-elected "it will be a very happy occasion for me." He also said that if "brother Henry" (Kissinger) were to remain as Secretary of State, it would be "much easier."

Egypt had on occasion voiced fears that Carter, unlike Ford, would be in no rush to press Washington's diplomatic efforts in the Middle East conflict which Sadat wants to settle "globally" once the U.S. elections were over.

A Soviet-led move to bring Israel into the UN Educational and Cultural Organization was defeated yesterday.

At the UN conference in favour of Israel, signed to ease Israel's membership in regional group.

on, backed by East and the Arabs, lack of historical, linguistic links with qualify it for membership.

o argued that until with UNESCO reorganizing the preservation of education and occupied Arab territory not be included in or any other

ied membership at Conference two after the issue in the General Committee, a campaign spearheaded by 14 abstention of a proposal, by General Ahamdout that each of the ups should select bers and their deot be subject to he conference.

chief Israel deleo Avineri, director-foreign Ministry, so-Union of brutal-cultural heritage ws in the USSR, n and Egypt inded the floor and telling lies. They ght of reply at a (AP, Reuter)

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Democrats' old coalition carries Carter to victory

Combines industrial North, old South

WASHINGTON. — President-elect Jimmy Carter's long, once-solitary journey from Plains, Georgia, will carry him to the White House in January with a victory forged from the traditional Democratic Party coalition of the Old South and industrial North.

Carter was declared the victor over President Gerald Ford early yesterday when his electoral vote total reached 272, two more than the 270 needed for election. Wisconsin and Mississippi were the states that established the Democratic candidate's majority in the Associated Press tabulation.



President Ford, his voice almost gone from the rigours of his losing campaign, listens as his wife Betty reads the message he sent President-elect Carter, congratulating him on his victory. (UPI telephoto)

Three states — Oregon and Maine, where Ford held a slim lead, and Ohio, where Carter was ahead — remained too close to call until late last night. Carter finally won Ohio, giving him 297 electoral votes; victories in Oregon and Maine pushed Ford's total to 241.

The popular vote totals from 99 per cent of the nation's precincts gave Carter 40,201,031 (51 per cent) and Ford 38,459,788 (48 per cent). Carter thus became the first challenger to unseat an incumbent President since Franklin D. Roosevelt beat Herbert Hoover in 1932.

Eugene McCarthy, the former Democratic senator running as an independent, had 655,627 (1 per cent) and Georgia Gov. Lester Maddox, of the American Independent Party, had 168,915 votes.

The closeness of the vote in many states raised questions about the status of any uncounted absentee ballots. These ballots are not handled the same way in every state and there was no authoritative count yesterday of how many might still be uncounted.

In some states, they are accepted only up until the hours the polls close and they are counted with all other votes on election night. The city of Chicago is one such example.

In others, like Florida, where there are an estimated 150,000 absentee votes, they are not counted until the day after the election.

The Carter coalition held up and it made him the President-elect. But he had little to spare. His victory margin was a long way from the huge lead some poll takers gave him in the euphoric days following his smooth triumph and show of unity at the Democratic National Convention in July.

Ford fought and scrambled and manoeuvred, and as the election drew closer he steadily narrowed Carter's lead until the race was declared too close to call by most forecasters.

Ford congratulates Carter

WASHINGTON. — President Ford conceded defeat yesterday to Jimmy Carter in the 1976 presidential race.

In a "Dear Jimmy" telegram to the Democratic victor, read for the hoarse President by his wife Betty, Ford pledged a smooth and effective transition. Mrs. Ford said her husband had also telephoned his message to Carter.

"You have my complete and wholehearted support," Ford told Carter. "It is apparent now that you have won our long and intense struggle." Ford acknowledged, "I congratulate you on your victory."

The President had retired some time after 3 a.m. with the race still undecided. He awoke with a hoarse throat and, according to a spokesman, was treated by his personal physician.

"It's perfectly obvious that my voice isn't up to par and I shouldn't be making very many comments, and I won't," he said. Ford then beckoned his wife, Betty, forward to read the telegram to the assembled reporters. He referred to his wife as "the real spokesman of the family."

Ford and his running-mate, Sen. Robert Dole, watched the returns on television in Ford's private family quarters at the White House. According to press aide Ron Nessen, Nessen said the President retired at about 3.15 a.m. A few minutes later Mississippi and Wisconsin finally fell into the column of Carter. (AP)

NY stocks down

NEW YORK. — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange dropped sharply yesterday in what was termed as an "initial knee-jerk reaction" to Carter's election on Wall Street which has a traditionally Republican bias.

But U.S. businessmen generally expect the election of Carter to have little effect on the American economy for at least a year. They noted that Congressional passage of the national budget in September established the government's spending pattern for the forthcoming year regardless of who was elected.

In London, share prices rose despite some concern in the financial community over Carter's victory.

Carter may not take up M.E. for 6 months

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent
WASHINGTON. — President-elect Jimmy Carter is not expected to involve the U.S. in a new Middle East peace initiative for at least the first six months after he assumes office on January 20, diplomatic sources here said yesterday.

They predicted that the same general thrust of U.S. foreign policy that existed during the Ford and Nixon Administrations will probably be retained, including firm support for Israel's survival and security, continued efforts to improve U.S. ties with the Arab world and to reduce Soviet influence in the region, and the prevention of another war that might bring superpower confrontation.

While a victory by President Ford would have probably resulted in a stepped-up pace in Arab-Israeli diplomacy, the sources said that Carter will no doubt want to stand back for some period and fully appraise the situation before plunging into any new round of U.S.-initiated talks.

The sources predicted that the Democratic Administration will take a more critical look at U.S. arms supply policy with the Arab world and will probably be firmer in resisting Arab economic pressure on the U.S.

But the sources said during a post-election briefing here that a Democratic Administration could also take some positions that could cause trouble for Israel.

One point of possible friction between a Democratic Administration and Israel, the sources said, is the matter of nuclear proliferation. Carter is on record as wanting to initiate strict controls over the global spread of nuclear weapons — a policy that might one day go against Israel's intentions.

The sources, who asked not to be identified, also said that Israel has many friends in the Democratic Party, and that America's strong support of Israel's economic, military and political needs will continue.

The Republican Party, the sources noted, also supported Israel over the past eight years. But, they recalled, the Republicans were especially sensitive to the needs of big business, the oil companies and others who were not especially pro-Israel.

Carter is expected to call quickly for new energy conservation programmes designed to reduce America's dependency on foreign oil sources. Together with a Democratic Congress, this might be worked out

(Continued on page 2, col. 4)

Jewish vote key in vital states

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent
WASHINGTON. — The Jewish vote appears to have been a very important factor in the presidential election, and a swing to the Republicans could have made Gerald Ford the winner, political observers commented here yesterday.

Democratic winner Jimmy Carter captured 70-75 per cent of the votes of Jews, according to television network polls released here yesterday afternoon. Ford supporters had hoped their man would get 40 per cent of that vote. Forty to 50 per cent Jewish support could have been enough to make Ford the victor in New York, or Pennsylvania, and given him an electoral majority.

The CBS/New York Times survey and the NBC election poll said that Carter took between 70-75 per cent of the Jewish vote. This compares with 1972 Democratic candidate George McGovern's 65 per cent of the Jewish vote and 1968 Democratic candidate Hubert Humphrey's 85 per cent.

It was also apparent from the polls that Carter had taken heavily Jewish districts in Philadelphia, Chicago, Miami, Los Angeles, Baltimore and other major American cities. Carter's Jewish aides were happy with the outcome of the Jewish vote, which they had earlier feared, could go in larger numbers than in the past to the Republican nominee.

The newly-elected Congress promises to remain firmly pro-Israel and will include a record five Jewish senators and at least 21 Jewish representatives.

Of the five Jewish candidates running for election in the 100-member Senate, two were elected. They will join incumbents Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.), Abraham Ribicoff (D-N.J.), and Abraham Ribicoff's 85 per cent.

(Continued on page 18, col. 5)

Lukewarm reaction abroad to result

LONDON. — Politicians and officials around the world, commenting yesterday on the election of Jimmy Carter as America's next President, predicted that his victory would bring little substantial change in U.S. foreign policy.

Dutch Foreign Minister Max Van Der Stoep summed up the reaction of many in Western Europe when he said he expected no significant difference in America's world policy to result from the Carter victory. He predicted "a continuing accent on Europe" but he added that there probably would also be a greater stress on Washington's relations with developing countries.

In Paris, aides of French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing gave a guarded welcome to Carter's election adding that France was eager to see the man he would pick as Secretary of State to replace Henry Kissinger.

West German officials said they were sure that the close cooperation between Bonn and Washington will continue under Carter — though government sources said most of the officials had been privately hoping for a Ford victory. Bonn has been worried about Carter's campaign remark that the U.S. should not get entangled in a military action if the Soviet Union were to invade Yugoslavia.

Radio Moscow, commenting in its English-language service on the causes of Ford's defeat, said the President had had opponents powerful enough to drive him to the right before the election campaign began. The radio said his policies became a watered-down version of ideas advocated by Ronald Reagan.

In Geneva, some of the present conference on Rhodesia's future, diplomatic observers said the strong U.S. support for British efforts to get a settlement of the protracted Rhodesian independence dispute will continue under Carter. Joshua Nkomo, who leads one of the four nationalist delegations at the talks, said: "There is very little difference."

(Continued on page 5, col. 5)



James Earl Carter ... President-Elect of the United States of America. Malka Rabinowitz reports on the election from New York.

The Doctors' Dilemma: Lea Ben Dor puts their complaints into perspective.

Entebbe Remembrance: Hannah Zemer talks to some of the men who took part in Operation Yonatan.

The Biggest in the world: Mike Goldberg's photos illustrate the story of the Weismann Institute's new nuclear accelerator.

Son of the Covenant: Judy Siegel and David Rubinger attend a Jerusalem Brit mila.

A chair is a chair is a chair: Dennis Silk discusses his experimental play with Marsha Pomerantz.

Dry Bones mounts his own Jewish Film Festival.

This and more in tomorrow's

THE JERUSALEM POST MAGAZINE

tonight



THE WEATHER

Forecast: Warm and dry.	Yesterday's	Today's	Max
Humidity	Min-Max	Min-Max	
Jerusalem	14-20	15-23	24
Golan	14-20	15-23	24
Nahariya	14-20	15-23	24
Safed	14-20	15-23	24
Haifa Port	14-20	15-23	24
Tiberias	14-20	15-23	24
Nazareth	14-20	15-23	24
Afula	14-20	15-23	24
Shomron	14-20	15-23	24
Tel Aviv	14-20	15-23	24
B-G Airport	14-20	15-23	24
Jericho	14-20	15-23	24
Gaza	14-20	15-23	24
Beerseba	14-20	15-23	24
Elil	14-20	15-23	24
Tiran Straits	14-20	15-23	24

Social and Personal

President Ephraim Katzir yesterday received Raul Cardinal Silva Henriquez of Santiago, Chile's leading prelate. He was accompanied by the Chilean ambassador.

The President also received a group of leaders of French Jewry. The mission is here to study some of Israel's problems.

Prince Santiago de Churruarín, Y. Plaza, Consul-General of Spain, paid a farewell visit to Mayor Teddy Kollek yesterday.

The country's first linear accelerator for the treatment of malignant growths was dedicated at the Rambam Hospital, Haifa, yesterday. Present were Barak and Sylvia Shinn of Britain, whose gift of \$150,000 to the Israel Cancer Society made the purchase possible.

The Beerseba chapter of the Society of Israel Philatelists will meet tonight at 8 p.m. at the religious high school Maifit He.

Tel Aviv Rotary will not hold its usual afternoon meeting. Tonight at 8 p.m. there will be a women's meeting at the ZOIA House with Shlomo Gofman, the district governor.

ARRIVALS

Rabbi and Mrs. Lewis M. Tuchman, at the head of a contingent of non-graduate from Shalom and Consulate, Calgary, Alberta, Canada. Toronto businessman and philanthropist Murray Koffler, heading a group of 300 Canadians to participate in the dedication of the Kofler accelerator at the Weizmann Institute of Science in Rehovot on November 9. Also here for the dedication ceremony and to participate in the Weizmann Institute's board of governors meeting are E. Benon, M.M. Boukstein, S. Dunkelstein, J. Kay, D. Kleiman, L. Pollack, J. Pomeranetz, S. Marcus Blum, S.L. Stelman and Sir Isaac Wolfson.

Girl's body found near Ashkelon

ASHKELOH. — The body of an 18-year-old girl, identified as Shoshana Maimon, who lived with her parents here, was found in the fields near the town yesterday.

A Beduin passing by discovered the body and reported it to the police who think the girl may have been murdered. The body was sent to Abu Kabir for a post mortem.

(Hlm)

Black Panthers held during price protest

JERUSALEM. — Black Panthers chief Shalom Cohen and three members of the group were arrested yesterday following a demonstration over price rises at the central bus station here.

The demonstrators arrived at the station about 5 p.m., carrying placards protesting the Government's recent price increases. When they began climbing on to the buses and disturbing passengers, Border Police units arrived and dispersed them.

The demonstration lasted less than an hour. The Panthers were expected to be released by police yesterday evening.

Israel women on top in chess finals 'A'

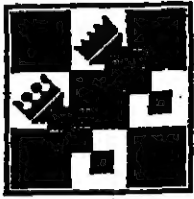
By ELIAHU SHAHAF

JERUSALEM. — Israel's women's team yesterday scored a clean cut 3-0 victory over Denmark and moved to the first place in finals "A." The points for Israel were scored by Kushnir, Kristol and Nudelman. In the final "A" of the women's event, Israel was in the lead with 7.5 points, followed by the U.S. and Holland, 5(1) each.

Israel's men's team, pitted against England in the 9th round, adjourned the match at 8 p.m. with England leading 2-1. Liberson drew with Miles, Kraidman lost to Keene, Dzindzichashvili drew with Stean. On the fourth board, Kagan had good winning chances against Mestel, and the probable result of the match was 2-2.

Holland scored a major 3.5-0.5 victory against Chile and increased its lead at the top of the field of 48 countries. The U.S. and West Germany parted in a 1-1 draw, with three adjourned games. Argentina went into a 1-0 lead against Iran, with three games adjourned.

Here are the results of the rest of the leading teams: Sweden 3 — Philippines 0, (1); Switzerland 1 — Spain 1 (2); Canada 2 — Australia 1 (1). Leading Scores: Holland 25.5, England 23.5 (1), U.S. 21.5 (3), Argentina 21 (3), Sweden 21 (1), Israel 20.5 (2), Canada 20.5 (1), Iran 20.5 (3), West Germany 19 (3), Switzerland 19 (2), Australia 19 (1). The hard-fought Israel-West Germany match was still undecided yesterday morning. In the first session draws were recorded on the two top boards. The fourth board game between national champions of both countries, Birnbaum and Wockenruff, was adjourned for the second time with a draw as a probable result.



Iran was the unquestionable hero of the 8th round, defeating the strong Swedish team 3-1. On the top board, Sweden's International Grandmaster Ulf Andersson fought gallantly to save his game against M. Sharif but the odds against him were too great and he finally succumbed to his Iranian rival.

The major victory put Iran in 4-5 place together with Argentina — a surprising result for a team rated 25th before the start of the tournament.

Grandmaster Larry Evans of the U.S. defeated Argentina's Oscar Panno to give his team a 2.5-1.5 victory. This left the U.S. alone in third place while Argentina stepped down one place.

Chile's major 3.5-0.5 victory against Italy strengthened her position among the leading teams. In the 9th round yesterday she was pitted against tournament leader Holland. Australia did well against Wales, scoring a 3-1 victory which upgraded her from the 20th to the 12th place.

Final results, 8th round men's event:

England 2 — Holland 2, U.S. 2½ — Argentina 1½, Israel 2 (1) — West Germany 1 (1), Iran 3 — Sweden 1, Canada 2½ — Spain 1½, Philippines 2½ — Iceland 1½, Chile 3½ — Italy ½, Norway 2 — Austria 2, Colombia 2½ — Scotland 1½, Australia 3 — Wales 1, Switzerland 3½ — Thailand ½, Finland 2½ — Bolivia 1½, Belgium 1½ (1) — Paraguay 1½ (1), Ireland 2½, Luxembourg 1½, France 2 — Denmark 2, Uruguay 2½ — Venezuela ½, New Zealand 2½ — Japan 1½, Dominican Republic 2½ — Honduras 1½, Guatemala 2½ — Costa Rica 1½, Monaco 2 — Bermuda 1, Hongkong 3 — Faroe Islands 1, Guernsey 2½ — Papua ½, Andorra 3 — British Virgin Islands 1, U.S. Virgin Islands 2½ — Dutch Antilles 1½.

Senior air force officer acquitted on all charges in bribery trial

TEL AVIV. — Tat-Ahuf (Res.) Haim Yaron was cleared of all charges against him in his trial for bribery in the Tel Aviv District Court yesterday. Judge Hadassah Ben-Zion stressed Yaron's complete innocence, and accused the state witness, former air force major, of perjury, and the police of ineptitude and inefficiency for bringing the case to trial.

Yaron was indicted last July after it was alleged that he had received several bribes from a Haifa businessman, Yosef Marshak, who wanted Yaron, in his capacity as chief air force supply officer, to give his contractor firm preferential treatment. Marshak was fined \$15,000 and given a four month suspended sentence for attempting to bribe Yaron.

Yaron was suspected of receiving a set of German china worth \$140,000 and a set of cutlery worth \$15,000 from Marshak. It transpired in court that Yaron had received a few pieces of cutlery worth \$150 from Marshak, but immediately cut off relations with Marshak once he suspected that Marshak was trying to bribe him.

While criticizing the police and the prosecution for believing the testimony of an air force major, Meir Ben-Aharon, who was discharged from the army after his complicity in a different bribery case was discovered, the judge praised Yaron's attorney, Arye Marinsid, who managed to find the evidence that proved Yaron's innocence.

Yaron was acquitted on all charges. He was suspected of receiving a set of German china worth \$140,000 and a set of cutlery worth \$15,000 from Marshak. It transpired in court that Yaron had received a few pieces of cutlery worth \$150 from Marshak, but immediately cut off relations with Marshak once he suspected that Marshak was trying to bribe him.

150,000 soccer fans silent as Israel, Australia draw

By PAUL KOHN

JERUSALEM. — Israel and Australia drew 1-1 yesterday in a soccer game that rarely sputtered above mediocrity at the Ramat Gan Stadium.

Some 15,000 silent fans saw an Israel team that at best could be described as triers. The attack lacked thrust and rarely reached the Australian penalty area. Only Uri Maimilian, who was replaced in the second half, and Yaacov Cohen, who came on after the interval, managed to move the ball speedily out of defence and at the Aussies. The rest of the home side played an old-fashioned square game.

If either team is to reach the final stages of the World Cup, for which they are currently preparing, their soccer will have to improve drastically. The Australians were

faster movers and keener, but also lacked a touch of class that could raise them to an European level of soccer. But 20-year-old John Kosminski showed real talent and was ready to shoot for goal at the slightest opportunity.

In the 40th minute, Gideon Damti missed a great scoring chance. He was put clean through the visitors' defence, and with only goalkeeper Clarke to beat, he lost control of the ball. Three minutes later, however, Damti made up for it when he scored Israel's goal with a shot from 10 metres, after Spiegler sent him a perfect pass.

Australia did more attacking in the second half, and in the 53rd minute their captain Peter Wilson headed in the equaliser, giving goalie Sorinov no chance.

Cosch Schweitzer made four changes in the second half. In the 60th minute there was no one at hand to tap in a cross from Peretz. In the 75th minute Damti hit the crossbar with a shot from 22 metres and five minutes later Oded Machten headed onto the crossbar when he should have headed in after long run and fine cross by Yaacov Cohen.



A Wizo volunteer shows Lea Rabin, right, wife of the Prime Minister, how helmets are repaired at an IDF Ordnance base. Mrs. Rabin yesterday visited various army installations where volunteers organized by the Israel Women's Council have been spending the past two weeks at various tasks, and where a Ramat Gan group of Wizo members have been repairing the helmets. Enthusiastic at what she saw, Mrs. Rabin joined the women at work at the end of the day. (Stimonsky, for Israel Sun)

M.E. issue seen put off

(Continued from page one)

during the early months of his administration.

But on the question of a revived round of Middle East talks, the sources speculated that the Carter White House will want to look at other more urgent priorities before getting involved in them.

Thus, the sources said that, based on his public record, Carter will probably want to stress domestic issues during the early part of his Administration. These would include the high rate of unemployment, high inflation, tax reform, and a reorganization of the Federal bureaucracy.

The President-elect could of course be forced to take up the Middle East question if, for example, the Arab states should heighten the state of tension in the region. Under such circumstances, the U.S. would have little alternative but to get involved in Arab-Israeli diplomacy.

At this point, no one knows who will have the key foreign policy positions in the Carter Administration. Most Carter aides insist that the President-elect will select "an unknown" as Secretary of State, bypassing the well-known candidates most frequently mentioned in the press. But at this point, it's all speculation.

During the coming weeks, Carter and his top aides will go over the thousands of names they have gathered recently as qualified to fill key Administration posts. The sources denied that there is any resentment among the top echelon of Carter aides, or among the President-elect, towards what has been perceived by some as a pro-Ford tilt in the Israel leadership during the campaign. They said that Carter has great respect for Israel and will want to develop his relationship with Israel leaders.

Israel Ambassador Simcha Diniz, who received final instructions from Jerusalem yesterday to go ahead with his scheduled return visit to Israel later this week for 11 days of home consultations, has met with

Yeroham museum opens

YEROHAM. — This central Negev town has opened its first museum housed in the newly renovated local council building provided by the Council for a Beautiful Israel.

Renovating the council building with a new coat of paint and a wall-to-wall carpet did not cost the council a penny. The Council for a Beautiful Israel sent its own architect to Yeroham to plan the renovation of the building. Local council workers were asked to paint the building with paints provided by the council.

Yadlin inquiry chief: 'Arrest destroys a V' — even if he's innocent

By HAIM SHAPIRO

JERUSALEM. — The arrest of a person in high position destroys him and his family — even if he is innocent — Nitzav-Mishnah Bin-Yamin Siegel, head of the team investigating the Asher Yadlin case, said yesterday. He spoke at a conference on scientific interrogation in police investigation at Bar Ilan University.

"Without referring to any cases in progress," he said that, although the damage caused by white collar crime was 70 times greater than more conventional felony, it was far more difficult to catch such criminals. The police cannot arrest three or four high officials on the supposition that one of them may be guilty he noted.

Once an arrest is made, he said, the police are besieged by VIPs (very important persons) intervening on behalf of the suspect. In some cases, there are even strike threats "and the organizers are very often thinking of themselves," Nitzav Siegel said.

There is also the question of how such investigations affect public

morale. One old Palmach police officer, who was his only confidant, was his confidant, he recounted.

In the courtroom too, he said, the police are often the country's best kept secret. A state witness might leave the country for a month or two for refusing to testify against a government official, which opened every door quoted the officer as saying.

In closing, he had a few hints for interrogators: easy for the suspect. Don't let him say he "stole" let him "took." The suspect is going to a crisis, he noted, so people stand outside and listen to the radio. For suspect, it is like laughing at a funeral, Siegel concluded.

Kimhi to be released on IL100,000 bail

By ARTHUR KEMELMAN

JERUSALEM. — Magistrate's Court Judge Aryeh Eyal ruled yesterday that suspected Kupa Holim treasurer Meir Kimhi should be released on IL100,000 bail. However, Kimhi's actual release has been delayed until tomorrow to allow the police to appeal the decision.

Kimhi has so far spent 28 days in custody. He was offered immunity from prosecution several times but refused, claiming that he had done nothing which would warrant a request for immunity.

Kimhi was originally arrested on suspicion of receiving a kickback in connection with a Kupa Holim land deal in Netanya. In yesterday's hearing, Kimhi's lawyer, Aryeh Kemar, argued that at the time the deal was made former Kupa Holim lawyer Shlomo Guri, who had also been under arrest but was released about a week ago, had come to Kimhi to request that

the sick fund pay a two commission to the agent.

Kimhi rejected the two commission and instead cheque for a one per cent commission of IL35,000. Kimhi said that he had been a state witness might leave the country for a month or two for refusing to testify against a government official, which opened every door quoted the officer as saying.

The Medical Centre in Netanya also dropped out of hearing. The police main about \$1m in this transaction. Kimhi maintained that the money he received was for a New York bank.

Representatives of the American investors who centre claimed that the money transferred to the U.S. after the investors had approved the Ministry of Finance. The Ministry of Finance said that the money they received would be frozen for five years.

Women outnumber men, live longer say latest statistics on Israel

The Statistical Abstract of Israel, 1976, was published yesterday. GIDION KSHET, extracted a selection of interesting data from the abstract.

POPULATION: Male and female. For the first time since Israel gained independence, it had more females than males, at the end of 1975. There were 998 males for every 1,000 females. The average life-span for women was 74½ years, compared to 71 years for men.

But women commit more suicide, or attempt to do so. Last year, 164 women committed suicide compared with 108 men, and 989 women made unsuccessful suicide attempts, compared with 450 men.

Women are less educated — five per cent of the women had 16 years of formal education, compared with nine per cent of the men.

POPULATION: Jews and Arabs. Immigration of Jews to Israel remains at its present rate of 26,000 per year, at the current growth rate Jews will reach a population of four million by 1990, compared with three million this year. During the same

time, the non-Jewish population will double from its present 500,000 to one million.

HOUSING:

Housing standards have improved during the past few years. Only 4.2 per cent of the Jewish families with more than three children lived in a one-room flat, compared to 7.5 per cent in 1970, and 10.2 per cent in 1967.

The Arab population has not fared as well — 43.5 per cent of them lived with more than three persons to a room. Israeli Jews of Sephardi origin constitute the middle group, with 14 per cent of their families housed with more than three people to a room.

ENTERTAINMENT:

Movie attendance has dropped — to an average of 1.2 visits to the movies per month, compared to 1.9 in 1969. Still, the cinema is the most popular entertainment. (Television was not included in the data and comparison.) Out of every 100 people, 45 go to movies, 16 to museums, 12 to the theatre and only five per cent to concerts.

HEALTH:

Between 1968 and 1975, the

population increased by 1.2 per cent. The number of people aged 15 and over grew by 250 per cent, from 8.2 million in 1961, to 10.7 million in 1975. The number of people aged 65 and over grew by 100 per cent, from 1.2 million in 1961, to 2.4 million in 1975. The number of people aged 75 and over grew by 100 per cent, from 0.2 million in 1961, to 0.4 million in 1975. The number of people aged 85 and over grew by 100 per cent, from 0.05 million in 1961, to 0.1 million in 1975. The number of people aged 95 and over grew by 100 per cent, from 0.01 million in 1961, to 0.02 million in 1975. The number of people aged 100 and over grew by 100 per cent, from 0.001 million in 1961, to 0.002 million in 1975. The number of people aged 105 and over grew by 100 per cent, from 0.0001 million in 1961, to 0.0002 million in 1975. The number of people aged 110 and over grew by 100 per cent, from 0.00001 million in 1961, to 0.00002 million in 1975. The number of people aged 115 and over grew by 100 per cent, from 0.000001 million in 1961, to 0.000002 million in 1975. The number of people aged 120 and over grew by 100 per cent, from 0.0000001 million in 1961, to 0.0000002 million in 1975. The number of people aged 125 and over grew by 100 per cent, from 0.00000001 million in 1961, to 0.00000002 million in 1975. The number of people aged 130 and over grew by 100 per cent, from 0.000000001 million in 1961, to 0.000000002 million in 1975. The number of people aged 135 and over grew by 100 per cent, from 0.0000000001 million in 1961, to 0.0000000002 million in 1975. The number of people aged 140 and over grew by 100 per cent, from 0.00000000001 million in 1961, to 0.00000000002 million in 1975. The number of people aged 145 and over grew by 100 per cent, from 0.000000000001 million in 1961, to 0.000000000002 million in 1975. 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The number of people aged 300 and over grew by 100 per cent, from 0.0001 million in 1961, to 0.002 million in

IN THE KNESSET

Wage c'ttee to discuss social workers' claims

By AARON SHITNER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The new wage demands by the social workers will be brought before the Ministerial Wage Committee tomorrow, Social Welfare Minister Zevulun Hammer told the Knesset yesterday. He was replying to four motions for the agenda on the workers' current work sanctions by MK Yehuda Ben-Zvi (NRP), Hillel Zaidel (ILP), David Levi (Likud) and Nuzhat Katsav (Alignment).

Hammer said, "People who are in the forefront of the fight against our social ills must not remain on the bottom of the nation's pay scale. They deserve the same recognition and appreciation as teachers and nurses."

"Social workers' efforts are not felt all the time, but their failure to do their job is felt at once. I therefore call upon the Government to act swiftly by bringing about significant improvements in social workers' pay."

Earlier in the day, hundreds of social workers from all over the country demonstrated outside the Treasury's new section and moved on to the Knesset plaza and from there to Minister Hammer's

office downtown. (See "1,500 social workers" on this page.) Mr. Zaidel said social workers' demands should not be neglected "just because they have not yet become a powerful pressure group, like port workers or employees of the Electric Corporation."

David Levi cautioned against Government delay in meeting the social workers' demands "because the community they serve will not sit by silently without the special attention they require." Levi said 1,200 more social workers are needed, but cannot be found since wages are so low. He said a case worker with three years' experience earns IL2,100 gross per month, and one with many more years' on-the-job experience grosses about IL2,500 per month.

Nuzhat Katsav called on the social workers to resume normal work. She also said the Government officials who are to decide on their demands should heed the advice of the Knesset Public Services Committee, which in the past had recommended not only higher wages for the workers but also improved working conditions. She pointed out that welfare personnel assigned to development towns and those dealing directly with violence-prone welfare cases should receive extra pay.

Tougher hand with 'sub-human' institutions

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Social Welfare Minister Zevulun Hammer on Tuesday asked the Knesset to give him the power to close down institutions for the aged, the handicapped and wayward children, if these institutions violate the law or the terms of their licenses.

The present law provides only for fines for violators.

According to the ministry, approximately 50 of the 225 licensed institutions are being operated in "sub-human" conditions. Most of the shortcomings are connected either with poor physical maintenance of the facilities, or a shortage of qualified manpower to serve the occupants.

Mr. Hammer's amendment would enable a court, on the Minister's application, to shut down offending institutions.

Pinhas Shetman (NRP), the same party as Hammer, would have the Minister's hand strengthened. He argued that obtaining such a court order was usually a complicated procedure. Therefore, the power of closure should be vested in the Social Welfare Minister.

Bill to enable pre-army grads to find jobs

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A bill introduced at the Knesset Labour Committee by chairman Shoshana Arbel-Amos (Labour) would cancel the requirement for an employer to rehire a worker on completion of military service.

She claims many employers refuse to hire youths fresh out of high school, fearing they would be forced to rehire them two or three years later when they finish their service. The bill, she said, would force the employers to rehire them.

'Car premiums could be cut by about 25%

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Knesset Committee on Vehicle Insurance — an ad hoc unit of the Knesset Finance Committee — meets tomorrow to sum up recommendations for reducing liability insurance premiums, which are as high as a result of inclusion of the "no-fault" provision in the Road Accident Victims Compensation Law.

Yitzhak Golan, ILP, a member of the Knesset Committee, told The Jerusalem Post that premiums could be reduced by about 25 per cent even without changing the law. He said certain administrative changes could be made, such as reducing the reserve requirement for insurance companies and cutting the commissions, registration fees and other administrative charges connected with car insurance policies.

Golan said he would like to see the no-claims bonus, cancelled by the law, re-instated. However, he did not agree with the idea that compensation for accident victims, broadened by the no-fault feature, be administered by the National Insurance Institute.

"I don't think the public should be made to bear the insurance burden of drivers," he said. "Besides, I think insurance companies, including auto insurers, should continue to exist."

The committee must have a premium reduction plan ready by November 24, the date on which the agreement between the Government and the insurers on postponement of premium payment takes effect. Ya'acov Cohen, chairman of the insurance brokers association, told The Jerusalem Post yesterday that it took them three months — from July to September — to prepare 450,000 policies, and if there are any changes now it would take them another three months to prepare new policies.

KNESSET BRIEFS

JUSTICE MINISTER Haim Zadok told the House he was considering appointment of a committee to look into the legal aspects of permitting lie-detector test results to be accepted as admissible evidence in court trials.

DISTURBED by "the new wave of thefts from farms," Pessah Gruper (Likud) yesterday asked for a House discussion on his proposal

that the Government should make jail sentences and a minimum fine of IL10,000 mandatory for thieves convicted of stealing from farms.

MORE THAN 12,000 Lebanese have received medical treatment at the "Good Fence" so far, and 338 Lebanese have been admitted to Israeli hospitals, Defense Minister Shimon Peres said yesterday in reply to a parliamentary question.

Rabin tells European MPs how they can help

By ASHKE WALLFISH
Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin yesterday told the delegation visiting here from the European Parliament that one important way in which their body could contribute to a Middle East solution is by inducing a more sober frame of mind among the Arab countries, whereby they would lay more stress on peaceful domestic development.

Rabin received the nine-country delegation for some 90 minutes, and said that Israel would be willing either to progress towards an overall peace with its Arab neighbors, or to negotiate another interim accord — with the proviso that this would produce an end to the state of war.

Earlier in the day, the delegation, headed by George Spensale, French President of the European Parliament, held a round table discussion in the Knesset with MKs from many factions. The Knesset is hosting the delegation's four-day visit here, which began on Tuesday. One issue which took up a large part of the discussion was the Arab boycott and the need for all countries to legislate against it and against firms cooperating with the boycott. The discussion touched also on laws required to protect firms in Europe, penalized by the Arabs for selling to Israel.

The delegation was greeted by Knesset Speaker Yisrael Yeshayahu at the opening of yesterday's House session. Speaker Yeshayahu said the visit "proves the growing texture of interest and cooperation between Israel and the European Economic Community."

After the visit to Rabin, the delegation paid homage at the Yad Vashem memorial to the European Holocaust victims and were then guests of Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek for lunch. One of the Belgian delegates, Alfred Bertrand, said in his reply to Kollek's toast that he was impressed by the atmosphere of mutual tolerance predominating in Jerusalem between all faiths and communities.

After a tour of the city, the delegation called on Commerce Minister Haim Bar-Lev, who told them that one of the principal ways in which Israel could balance its adverse trade with Europe was by exporting more manufactured goods. The visitors include, besides Mr. Spensale, Lord Nicholas William Bethell, Ludwig Fellermaier, Alfred Bertrand, Pierre Girard, Eric Bismund, Pierre Charles Alfred Krieg, Renato Sander, Guy Marchand, and Pierre Bourdelle.

The European Parliament was founded in 1958 following the signing of the Rome Convention. It includes 198 members elected directly by the various parliaments from among their members. The numerical representation is fixed, but the size of factions changes according to their strength in the various national parliaments. France, Great Britain, Italy and Germany are each represented by 36 members, Belgium and the Netherlands — by 14 members, Denmark — 11, Ireland — nine, and Luxembourg — six members.

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10 social workers demonstrate

A POMERANTZ
Post Reporter

Half of the country's converged on Jerusalem to demonstrate at the Ministry of Social Welfare and in on their employers' conditions and

demonstrators gathered at the Hebrew University in small groups to

workers succeeded in building to case personally to

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REPORT — Huna Aircraft Industries demonstration yes from their shops

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essing both their i the management ge rise agreement, of the latest price

esterday. By lunch d — after getting k negotiations several windows of n building were

held them.

But their strike only lasted 10 minutes — Transport Ministry director-general Elhud Shilo immediately promised to sign the agreement.

The works committee members said they had to threaten strike action again, after a talk with Shilo on how earlier failed to produce results. They had put off signing a protocol of the agreement last week, asking that it be typed up — and expected that it be done within a day or two.

"But they tried to cheat us," the works committee members said, charging that they fought the delay tactics in vain until a strike threat achieved quick action. (Itim)

Aviation men strike — for 10 minutes

BEN-GURION AIRPORT. — Civil Aviation workers yesterday called a two-hour strike, threatening to escalate to a full strike again today, to force the Transport Ministry to sign the agreement reached last week which ended the strike they held them.

But their strike only lasted 10 minutes — Transport Ministry director-general Elhud Shilo immediately promised to sign the agreement.

The works committee members said they had to threaten strike action again, after a talk with Shilo on how earlier failed to produce results. They had put off signing a protocol of the agreement last week, asking that it be typed up — and expected that it be done within a day or two.

gallery to hear questions put to Welfare Minister Zevulun Hammer. From the Knesset, the crowd moved downtown to the Welfare Ministry on King David Street — a part of the demonstration for which they had no permit. They sang, blocked traffic and nearly came to blows with police, but according to Nathan Lavon, Jerusalem union head, the police "acted with restraint" throughout. One demonstrator was held briefly and released.

The protest action has built up gradually over the last several weeks from a sabka of protest outside the Welfare Ministry and a mall-and-phone deluge of the Finance Ministry by social workers explaining their case. For two days last week social workers received clients on the premises of the Finance and Welfare Ministries, the Union of Local Authorities and Civil Service Commission, and other employers of social workers who have resisted or delayed attending to their demands.

The union was dissatisfied with the results of two meetings with representatives of their employers, last Sunday and the previous Sunday. They await the results of a meeting tomorrow of the Ministerial Wage Committee. If their demands are not met, the social workers will strike. To paralyze the strike (without pay) long enough to make an impact, they have announced plans to work in the citrus harvest.

The social workers have submitted to their employers the following demands:

- Improved salaries for workers in the field. This could take the form of grants such as those the hospital nurses received or upgrading of the social workers' pay scale along the lines of teachers' salaries.

- A shorter work week; room for receiving clients in privacy; financial aid for keeping workers' children in day-care centres; telephone and car expenses for making home visits.

- Employment of non-professional workers only on condition that they undergo training; improved in-service training; and other organizational changes.

- Elimination of distortions in pay and benefits for social workers in different institutions; salary rises for professionally trained social workers who are not university graduates, and now get 9 per cent less than those with a B.A.

lating conditions of employment and tasks should be confined to regulating not to setting up companies independent of their employers.

The independent unions taken by EL-AVIA night engineers is bound to throw it up into the pilots' wheels. The engineers are members of the flight crews and although not pilots, are members of the cockpit team.

Legal opinion asked in freighter dispute

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The Elitadrut shipping committee decided yesterday to ask the Transport Ministry's legal adviser for an opinion in the case of the Zim freighter, the m.s. Galila, strike-bound in Bremen for nearly a fortnight.

The committee agreed that only the law, and not arbitration, should apply to and decide a disciplinary dispute.

The freighter's bonus and four crew members were dismissed last month by the ship's master for insubordination. But the five refuse to leave the ship on orders of the Ratings Seamen's Union, which argues that the case is a question of labour relations between them, and the captain and Zim.

The Officers Union, however, asserts that the captain was master of the ship and had the right to dismiss crew members and send them home. The Officers Union won't move the ship until the five men are removed.

Daily cost of the ship being tied up in Bremen is about \$4,000, with the damage to date estimated at \$40,000. (Earlier report — Page 9)

Land expropriated in Metulla for housing

Jerusalem Post Reporter

METULLA. — Housing Minister Avraham Ofri announced last week that 10 dunam of building land would be expropriated from two local owners, because they had demanded exaggerated compensation for it.

The land was needed for the new housing the ministry is building on the border, which includes 24 apartments for farming families and 20 for newlyweds. In Rosh Pina, the ministry is building 120 units for farmers and newlyweds.

T.A. Maccabi hoopers meet Athens tonight

By STEVE KAPLAN
Jerusalem Post Sports Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Tel Aviv Maccabi plays Olympiakos of Athens tonight at Yad Elihu Sports Stadium in Tel Aviv, in its bid to enter the final round for the European Cup in basketball.

The Israelis have been very impressive so far in cup play, chalking up four straight victories without a loss. They beat the Greek team three weeks ago in Greece, 90-74, and should not be hard pressed to come up with the important two points which a victory will bring.



Overflow crowd packs lobby of the Jerusalem Hilton ballroom early yesterday morning. (Richard Sharvit)

Large dose of Americana at election-night vigil

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

If cheers were ballots, the thousands who held an election-night vigil at the Jerusalem Hilton until after dawn yesterday morning would have propelled Jimmy Carter into an overwhelming victory.

Fueled by 1,000 hamburgers, 300 metres of hot dogs, 100 kilos of fried chicken and huge gobots of "cotton candy," the largely young and American crowd had enough strength to applaud when each bloc of electoral votes was marked in Carter's column. There were a few vocal Ford supporters, but the Democratic bent of the throngs packing the Hilton ballroom was apparent. Red-and-white Carter-Mondale stickers provided at one table ran out by 3 a.m., while Ford-Dole stickers still lay in a heap.

A straw poll conducted by the U.S. Cultural Centre in Jerusalem, which co-sponsored the event, disclosed a three-to-one majority for Carter among the crowd. Some of the voters — including some Americans — thought it was an authentic vote and asked those in charge if they had to show their passport.

The huge turnout—largely drawn by two advertisements the organizers had placed in The Jerusalem Post — were greeted at 10:30 p.m. with red, white and blue balloons suspended from the ceiling. Ford's campaign posters ("He's making us proud again") were pasted on the marble walls along with Carter's ("A leader for a change"), as well as copies of political cartoons lampooning a bumbling Ford and Carter, with his gleaming set of teeth.

Israeli yeshiva students from Bnei Brak and Hasidim from Brooklyn (some of them held a menorah in a corner for morning prayers) mingled with tourists, new immigrants and about a dozen Knesset Members who came, as Elhud Olmert of the Likud said, "to see how the Americans make an election." Israelis got quick lessons on the intricacies of the electoral college and on how to use a mock voting machine from experienced voters from the U.S.

As returns trickled in on a radio hookup with the Voice of America and telex reports from Associated

Press, (provided by special messenger from The Jerusalem Post) the crowd debated the merits and demerits of the two major presidential candidates. But even the most fervent partisans couldn't easily explain why they supported their candidate.

"I came because I got homesick for the excitement of the elections, even though I'm now an Israeli and always will be," said a former New Yorker who settled here 10 years ago.

"Israeli elections are never so much fun," asserted a 22-year-old sabra student. "With us, it's only a matter of how many seats more or less the reigning party gets."

"It's really a matter of history; I want to remember where I spent election night," said a recent immigrant from Connecticut.

Hundreds more came as reinforcements into the hotel by 6 a.m. But many had been there the whole night. When maintenance men started to clean up the litter, they had trouble moving a banquet table covered with a linen tablecloth. When they bent down, they found a couple dozing peacefully underneath.

Walter Ruby adds from Tel Aviv: A crowd of several hundred Americans watched the election of Jimmy Carter to the presidency of the U.S. at the American Embassy here. The audience, dominated by American students studying at Tel Aviv University, but including a large number of tourists and visiting businessmen, and a few Israelis, overwhelmingly supported Carter over Ford. They listened to the returns on the Voice of America and Israel Radio, and watched video highlights of the campaign on closed circuit TV.

Ambassador Malcolm Tison who made a brief appearance in the viewing room, said Carter's victory was unlikely to produce major changes in U.S. policy in the Middle East. "Carter will probably differ from the Ford administration approach in style and emphasis," he said, "but the basic thrust of American policy both in this area and throughout the world will remain about the same."

Betar can play home games

Jerusalem Post Sports Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Jerusalem Betar soccer team will play its next two home games at the YMCA stadium in the capital after all.

That was decided by the Football Association High Court last night, upsetting the F.A.'s disciplinary committee punishment levelled against the club of two home games outside Jerusalem without public attendance. Referee Yehoshua Loya had reported unsportsmanlike behaviour towards him by Betar supporters during a recent game at the YMCA stadium.

The High Court changed the punishment to a IL5,000 fine and a

suspended sentence of "two home games outside Jerusalem if the offence should be repeated any time this season."

That meant Betar will be able to play its home fixture against Patah Tilva Maccabi this Saturday at the YMCA stadium, and not in Netanya as previously arranged.

(Preview — Page 6)

THE ORIENTE for Jewish Education in the Diaspora has been named in honour of Samuel Melton of Columbus, Ohio, in recognition of his generous support of Jewish education here and abroad.

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Ge, chairman of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee, and Moss, chairman of the Aeronautical and Space Sciences Committee, were all running for a fourth six-year term in the Senate.

Montoya, seeking a third term, headed a Senate appropriations panel.

The Republican victor over Hartke was former Indianapolis Mayor Richard Lugar, who ran an unsuccessful race two years ago against Senator Birch Bayh, a Democrat from Indiana. McGee was defeated by State Sen. Malcolm Wallop, while Moss was unseated by Orrin

CHANGING OF THE GUARD — Attendants at Madame T. wax museum in London carry away figure of Gerald Ford, and it with one of Jimmy Carter, yesterday afternoon, only one election returns became apparent. (UPI)

PLAINS, Georgia. — The man who will become America's 34th President came home today to his family and the sight of his neighbors and this tiny town reduced him to tears.

"I came all the way through 22 months," Jimmy Carter said, "and I didn't get choked up until I..."

His voice trailed off. He embraced his wife Rosalynn and the two of them cried openly as 300 of their townsfolk gathered before the depot to welcome him, cheered and called their names.

Carter claimed his victory at 4 a.m. in Atlanta, becoming the first son of Dixie since Reconstruction to win the White House. When his electoral vote total pushed him over the top, Carter leaped from his chair in his Atlanta hotel suite, clasped his hands and shouted, "All right!"

It was a signal for his family and staff to whoop it up and kiss, and for 20,000 supporters in the nearby World Congress Centre ballroom waiting out the election to scream deliriously, dance and sing "Happy Days Are Here Again."

Carter, the first man to unseat an incumbent President since Franklin D. Roosevelt defeated Herbert Hoover in 1932, claimed his victory in the ballroom by broadcasting a "new spirit of unity in the nation." But it was in this little town that he made his real victory statement.

Carter climbed to the platform of the old railroad depot, now used as his campaign headquarters, and spoke to the people whose help and support, he said, had been essential to his long uphill struggle.

"I see the sun rising on a beautiful new day," he said, "A beautiful new spirit in this country, a beautiful commitment to the future, and I feel good about it."

"I love every one of you."

He thanked his townsfolk for staying up all night to welcome him, thanked the band, thanked the choir. With the broad grin that has become his trademark he said, "I told you I didn't intend to lose."

The 52-year-old President-elect closed his brief remarks by saying,

"Now, I think it's time for us to take a day off."

At Atlanta, Carter told his big supporters, "We can greatness that's in you make our country great, source of pride once again. speech was full of many themes of the campaign, tied him to victory over Gerald Ford.

"Sometimes in the past been disappointed in our government, but I think it's the great vitality and strong patriotism, the sense of brotherhood in this country, the nation, to make once again."

Carter added: "It's not be easy, I don't pretend to be the answers... but I've so times that I am not as take on the responsibilities of the U.S. beci strength, my courage, con you."

Of Ford, he said: "He's and decent man, and no have a campaign that he so thoroughly organized, fought and which has in much support around try."

Then he asked his "in "Are you proud of our?" "you think we can help I Do you think we can put a back to work?"

And the voices of the Southerners shouted, "Yes."

Carter continued: "I can in this transition learn how we will have a purpose, a sense that belongs to us. It's time to get together to get on back together. I pray the live up to your wonderful never disappoint you."

Carter's running mate, Mondale, told supporters neapols: "Jimmy Carter to be one of the greatest F in American history." More that the new President W America and make it "the compassionate nation we to be."

WASHINGTON. — President-elect Jimmy Carter's Democratic Party kept control of Congress yesterday, virtually assuring an end to eight years of feuding between the White House and the lawmakers.

Republicans have held the presidency since the beginning of 1969 — first under Richard Nixon and then under the now-defeated Gerald Ford. The Democrats have ruled Congress since 1955.

Fierce battles resulted between the republican heads of state and the Democratic congresses.

This should now change under a Democratic President. The 435-member House of Representatives should have a ratio similar to the two-to-one margin held by Democrats in the old House.

According to the latest count, Democrats have won or are well ahead in at least 381 of the House elections. The Republicans have claimed at least 126 victories. All 435 seats were contested. In the outgoing house, Democrats held a 280-145 edge.

Scandals and allegations of wrongdoing, largely among Democratic representatives, hurt a few incumbents, but more survived such charges.

Representative Allan T. Howe, Democratic-Utah, who is appealing conviction of soliciting a woman prostitute, lost to R businessman Dan Marriott, state Democratic Party head of Howe.

Rep. Henry Helstoski, New lost to Republican Harold G. Beck. Helstoski has been for helping aliens remain in the country.

Rep. John Young, D-Tex handily despite allegation former member of his staff required her to have sexual relations with him.

Rep. Joe Waggonner, D-Iowa, was unopposed. He was detained by Washington last February on suspicion of being a policeman, but was formally charged.

Three of the 19 women House did not seek re-election. At least two women were new, both Democrats. They are timore city councilwoman Mikulski and Cleveland city woman Mary Rose Oaktar. Incumbent women appeared for re-election.

Rep. Thomas P. "Tip" O'N Democratic House Leader, won re-election in Massac. He is expected to succeed Albert, who is retiring, as of the House.

(AP.)

NEW YORK.—Many U.S. citizens who voted in yesterday's presidential elections probably were not aware of it, but their votes did not go directly to the candidate of their choice. The votes went instead toward a candidate for the U.S. Electoral College, where each state has as many representatives as it has senators and congressmen.

The electors, as these electoral college representatives are called, are committed to vote for the candidate on whom they run.

On December 13 they are to meet in their respective state capitals to vote for president and vice-president. The results are sent to the U.S. Senate for formal counting January 6.

There is no constitutional law requiring the electors to live up to their pledge to vote for a particular candidate, and in the past some have not.

There are 538 electoral votes at stake — one for each elector. California has the most with 45. A candidate must receive a majority, at least 270, to win, regardless of the popular vote.

It's possible that in a close election the contest could be won by a candidate who did not receive the greatest number of popular votes. It happens if the electors in small population states take small percentages of the total vote, while the other candidates have larger pluralities in states with fewer electors.

If neither candidate gets a majority, which is unlikely, the election is decided by a vote in the House of Representatives. (A

NEW YORK. — Republican officials early yesterday afternoon withdrew their suit to have all ballots and voting machines in the New York State impounded under police guard in case of a possible recount.

The action came after President Ford conceded defeat to Democrat Jimmy Carter in their cliff-hanger presidential election contest.

Earlier in the day, trucks had been sent throughout the state to pick up the 25,000 voting machines, all impounded by a middle-of-the-night court order carrying White House approval. (AP)

BEAVERTON, Oregon. — Muhamad and Loretta Mattar of Beaverton decided to have a son named after the next President — regardless of who won.

The couple named their four-day-old twin boys Jimmie and Jerry. Mattar, a native of Lebanon, said he and his wife moved here from Beirut recently because their apartment was levelled by bombs and shells, and their import-export business was ruined by the war.

"We agreed that if the twins to be born to my wife were both boys, they would be named after the two

Complaints should be addressed to the regional offices of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry:

- JERUSALEM—38 Rehov Keren Hayesod, Tel. 38431
- TEL AVIV—76 Rehov Mazeh, Tel. 614611
- TAIPA—82 Rehov Ha'stzmaut, Tel. 640921
- BEERSHEBA—118 Rehov Herzl, Tel. 35771

Frozen beef liver	1 kg.	21.02	22.70
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Chocolate, milk, plain or with peanuts	50 gm. bar	1.44	1.58
Chocolate, milk or plain	100 gm. bar	2.73	2.93
Chocolate, milk or plain	200 gm. bar	5.27	5.70

Instant coffee (Royal)	200 gm. jar or tin	21.06	22.7
Instant coffee (Royal)	50 gm. jar or tin	5.65	6.1
Instant coffee (Robor)	200 gm. jar or tin	20.24	21.8
Instant coffee (Liber)	50 gm. jar or tin	5.46	5.9
Instant coffee (Elite)	50 gm. tin		
Instant coffee (Elite)	200 gm. tin	5.83	6.3
Hiag low caffeine instant coffee	50 gm. jar or tin	29.95	32.3

Beer, regular	48 cl. bottle	1.57	1.71
Malt beer	48 cl. bottle	1.57	1.71
Carbonated beverage		1.30	1.46
Coca-Cola	1 lit. bottle	3.33	3.69
Carbonated beverage			
Schwepes	1 lit. bottle	2.69	2.98
Carbonated beverage			
Tempo	1 lit. bottle (litre plus)	2.55	2.77
Carbonated beverage			
Goldsum	1 lit. bottle	2.55	2.77
Carbonated beverage			
Crystal	75 cl. bottle	1.90	1.99
Citrus beverage	65 cl. bottle	1.34	1.44

Marie (Hadar)	250 gm. package	3.66	3.89
Crackers (Hadar)	250 gm. package	3.84	4.11
Marie, Cream Crackers, Biscafè (Froumine)	227 gm. package	4.17	4.55
Marie, Cream Crackers (Osem)	227 gm. package	3.94	4.22
Petit Beurre (Osem)	160 gm. package	2.87	3.11
Petit Beurre (Osem)	260 gm. package	3.94	4.22
Marie (Osem)	190 gm. package	3.80	4.11

Macaroni, spaghetti (Osem), Muvhar	500 gm. package	3.99	4.39
Noodles, pttim (Osem)	400 gm. package	2.65	2.85
Spaghetti, Macaroni, pttim, baked Muvhar	250 gm. package or box	2.56	2.76
Noodles, pttim Muvhar mbaked (Osem)	250 gm. package	2.28	2.48
Pttim, baked Macaroni, Muvhar (Osem)	500 gm. package	4.57	4.99

Semolina	1 kg.	3.10	3.30
Plain white flour	1 kg.	2.95	3.15
White sugar	1 kg.	5.09	5.50
Rice	1 kg.	4.54	4.90
Regular table salt in bags	1 kg.	.88	.90
Edible Salt (coarse) in bags	1 kg.	.79	.80

Matches	twelve-box package	2.12	2.3
Matches	box	.185	.2
HUMUS. TEHINA			
Prepared tehina	100 gm. can	1.90	2.0
Instant tehina	100 gm. can	2.59	2.5
Prepared humus	310 gm. can	3.98	4.2
Prepared humus	420 gm. can	4.82	5.2

Margarine, with or without salt	200 gm. packet	1.39	1.5
Margarine, with or without salt	250 gm. cup	2.08	2.2
Margarine, low calorie	250 gm. cup	1.62	1.7
Margarine, for baking	200 gm. packet	1.39	1.5
Margarine, with milk	200 gm. packet	1.80	1.9
Margarine with milk	250 gm. cup	2.31	2.5
OIL			
Refined soya oil	580 gm. glass bottle (65 cl.)	3.61	3.9
Refined soya oil	920 gm. plastic bottle (1 lit.)	6.57	7.1

Nili, Chini, Gili - (Strauses)	Weight	V.A.T.	V.A.T.
	three circles in a 180 gm. box	5.19	5.61
Ta'am Americal (Mata) (Kfir)	250 gm. package	7.69	8.20
Shomron (Mata)	six triangles in a 240 gm. box	5.55	6.03
Migdal David (Kfir)	six triangles in a 240 gm. box	5.28	5.71
Ushi (Kfir)	three triangles in a 120 gm. box	3.06	3.33

Product	Packaging and Weight	Price Without V.A.T.	Price With V.A.T.
BREAD			
Dark bread, standard	750 gm.	1.16	1.2
White bread	750 gm.	1.34	1.4
White bread	250 gm.	.33	.39
Kimmel bread	500 gm.	1.89	1.5
Halla, round or braided.	500 gm.	1.89	1.5
Roll	60 gm.	.22	.5
Dark bread, sliced	750 gm. bag	2.04	2.2
White bread, sliced	500 gm. bag	2.04	2.2

MILK AND MILK DRINKS			
Pasteurized milk or low-fat			
pasteurized			
milk (1%)	500 ml. bag	1.16	1.2
Pasteurized milk	1 litre bag	2.17	2.3
Sterilized milk	585 ml. bottle	1.99	2.1
Low fat (1%)			
sterilized milk	585 ml. bottle	1.94	2.1
Sterilized milk	910 ml. bottle	3.01	3.2
"Eaton"	500 ml. pack	2.13	2.3
"Evlion"	1 litre carton	3.94	4.2
Pasteurized Choco	200 ml. bag	.33	.9
Sterilized Choco	200 ml. bottle	1.11	1.2

Eshel (Tnuva),			
Idit (Tara), Leshed	170 ml. cup	.88	.9
(United Dairies)			
Lehon (3% fat): Gil			
(Tnuva), Oz (Tara), Ya'el	170 ml. cup	.68	.7
(United Dairies)			
Lehon (1% fat):			
Raz (Tnuva)	170 ml. cup	.65	.7
Yogurt (Tnuva, Tara, United			
Dairies)	170 ml. cup	1.11	1.2
Fruit-flavored yogurt:			
Frigit (Tnuva), Fri-Halay			
(United Dairies)	170 ml. cup	1.57	1.7

Pasteurized whipping cream	200 ml. bag	0.42	0.60
BUTTER			
Butter	100 gm. package	1.85	2.00
Salted butter	200 gm. package	4.26	4.60

Lean white cheese Tara, United Dairies	250 gm. package	1.71	1.8
Lean white cheese for cutting Cna'an (Taura)	250 gm. package	2.22	2.4
Lean white cheese for cutting Cna'an (Taura), Tivon (Tara), Kfar	250 gm. package	4.21	4.5

Leaf spreading cheese (Tuuva)	250 gm. cup	1.81	1.9
White cheese, half fat (5%) (Tara, U.D.)	250 gm. package	1.94	2.1
Fat white cheese for spreading (9%) (Tuuva)	250 gm. cup	1.94	2.1
Savoyon half-fat cheese (Tuuva) square box,	125 gm.	1.16	1.2
Lean spreading cheese, Gaston (Strauss)	125 gm. cup	1.57	1.7
Fat spreading cheese, Gaston, (9% fat) (Strauss)	125 gm. cup	1.81	1.9
Cottage cheese, (9% fat) (Tuuva)	225 gm. cup	2.22	2.4
Sailed cheese, Fin Hemed (Tara)	250 gm. package	4.44	4.8

Gilboa (Tuuva)	1 kg.	23.33	25.3
Gilboa (Tuuva)	200 gm. package sliced	5.55	6.0
Emek (Tuuva)	1 kg.		
Emek (Tuuva)	200 gm. package	25.93	28.0
Tiran (Tenne), Pe'er (Tara), Edamer (Strauss)	1 kg.	6.02	6.5
Edamer (Strauss)	200 gm. package sliced	26.66	28.9
Gush Halav (Tuuva)	200 gm. package sliced	6.99	7.5
Gush Halav (Tuuva)	1 kg.	6.15	6.6
Colby (Tuuva)	1 kg.	27.77	30.0
Gad (Tuuva)	1 kg.		

Meiron (Strauss)	200 gm. package sliced	31.77	33.00
		7.77	8.44
Arad (Tenne), Hadar (Taru)	1 kg.	20.00	32.44
Nahariya (Strauss)	1 kg.	32.37	35.44
Gilad (Tnuva) ("Kashkaval")	1 kg.	42.22	45.66
Gilad (Tnuva), ("Kashkaval")	200 gm. package sliced	9.61	10.44

Carmel (Tauva)	six triangles in a 240 gm. box	4.00	2.34
No'am (Tauva)	eight triangles in a 200 gm. box	3.84	4.11
Meshek (Tauva)	sixteen triangles in a 224 gm. box	4.68	5.01
Bilu (Strauss)	six triangles in a 240 gm. box	6.44	6.92

THE JERUSALEM POST



U.S. ELECTIONS
SPECIAL EDITION

Carter the winner

is U.S. presidency
lim edge over Ford

STON (AP). — Democrat Jimmy Carter won the White House today, ending eight years of Republican rule.



page of POST special election edition, published yesterday afternoon and distributed to country.

State governors include foe Daley, Democratic Rockefeller

American voters as diverse as Tuesday, including an eccentric woman from the back of a pickup truck, successfully attacking the political boss.

There were nine voters and five Republicans in the statehouses to 12 for and one independent a net gain of one.

A race not decided yesterday, was an anti-Republican Gov. 10-1 margin and survived recurring charges that he planned to use his state office as a platform to national politics. Rockefeller is the nephew

of Vice-President Nelson Rockefeller, himself a former governor of New York. Another uncle, Winthrop, once served as governor of Arkansas.

In Illinois, Republican James Thompson, 40, began as the underdog to Michael J. Howlett, 62, the choice of Chicago Mayor Richard J. Daley. Thompson was propelled to political prominence in the state by his role as an aggressive U.S. attorney who successfully prosecuted more than 200 persons on government corruption charges, including more than two dozen associates of the mayor.

The eccentric scientist who won in the state of Washington is Miss Dixie Lee Ray, a marine biologist who was once a university professor and later chairman of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission. While in that job she lived in a caravan with her two dogs outside the commission headquarters.

Miss Ray, a conservative Democrat, beat Republican John Spellman. With her victory, Miss Ray will become America's second woman governor in office. The other is Governor Ella Grasso of Connecticut.

In Delaware, another name recalling an American corporate dynasty won the statehouse. Republican U.S. Representative Pierre S. DuPont, a millionaire who returned all campaign contributions over \$100, won easily over incumbent Democratic Governor Sherman Tribbitt, who found himself enmeshed in deficit problems with the state budget.

By winning in North Carolina, Lt. Governor James B. Hunt Jr. restored a firm tradition of Democratic control in the state, defeating David T. Flaherty, a former state secretary of human resources.

Arkansas Governor David Pryor, the Democratic candidate, took a 4-1 landslide victory over Republican Leon Griffith, a plumber and contractor making his first try at politics.

The second of two women running for governor, Vermont State Treasurer Stella B. Haskel, lost to Republican State Representative Richard A. Snelling.

In New Hampshire, Republican incumbent Governor Meldrim Thompson, an early supporter of Ronald Reagan, had been expected to run a close race with Democrat Henry V. Spangos. But voters gave Thompson another two-year term by a 58-42 margin.

To the west, Montana's Democratic incumbent Governor Thomas L. Judge coasted to victory over Republican Robert L. Woodahl. North Dakota's Democratic incumbent, Arthur A. Link, defeated Republican Richard Eldin by more than 12,000 votes. Democrat Scott Matheson won in Utah.

State-by-state totals

By the Associated Press
before each state is the percentage of precincts reported.
after each state is its electoral vote total, with winner C or F.

	Ford	Carter
(C-9)	503,175-43	645,307-56
(F-3)	32,546-63	19,224-37
(F-6)	405,142-57	289,563-40
(C-6)	269,255-35	480,024-65
(F-45)	3,540,563-51	3,514,882-49
(F-7)	548,328-55	434,222-43
(F-8)	709,549-52	540,538-47
(F-2)	109,396-47	122,610-52
(C-3)	25,184-16	127,562-84
(C-17)	1,375,283-46	1,560,989-53
(C-12)	418,789-32	874,138-68
(C-4)	140,003-49	147,575-51
(F-4)	203,843-61	128,158-37
(F-26)	2,213,718-51	2,123,028-48
(F-13)	1,148,900-54	988,851-48
(F-8)	631,156-50	618,203-49
(F-7)	495,525-53	422,189-45
(C-9)	526,005-47	609,310-53
(C-10)	606,620-46	683,793-52
(4)	232,214-49	227,520-48
(C-10)	648,980-47	735,512-53
(C-14)	845,525-41	1,517,316-57
(F-21)	1,691,088-52	1,538,088-47
(F-21)	774,402-43	1,003,267-55
(C-7)	348,418-49	360,505-50
(C-12)	893,682-48	965,506-51
(F-4)	136,006-53	119,974-47
(F-5)	346,757-50	228,969-39
(F-3)	99,665-53	90,773-47
(F-17)	184,582-56	146,562-43
(F-4)	1,454,614-50	1,406,873-49
(F-4)	205,106-51	196,617-49
(C-41)	3,026,779-48	3,250,381-52
(C-13)	733,165-44	922,861-56
(F-3)	127,018-52	113,645-47
(28)	2,001,150-49	2,002,827-49
(F-3)	533,504-50	463,768-48
(C-27)	2,181,149-49	2,304,521-50
(C-4)	172,132-44	216,991-56
(C-8)	345,587-44	440,231-56
(F-4)	181,074-51	145,218-49
(C-10)	637,177-44	824,180-56
(C-26)	1,596,179-47	1,803,513-53
(F-4)	332,185-64	179,641-35
(F-3)	98,352-55	77,378-43
(F-12)	830,220-51	807,262-49
(F-4)	67,726-51	639,663-47
(C-6)	296,532-42	411,118-58
(C-11)	993,867-48	1,029,378-50
(F-3)	32,738-60	62,377-40
(F-3)	37,141,088-48	38,996,428-51

Lukewarm

(Continued from page one)
If any, between the foreign policy of Carter's Democratic party and that of the Republicans.

In Rome, informed sources said the Italian government, now engaged in major efforts to overcome a serious economic crisis, would have preferred to see Ford win the U.S. election. But the sources said the minority government of Christian Democrats was confident that President-elect Carter would continue the present pattern of cooperation with Western Europe.

There was no immediate reaction from Communist states in Asia but elsewhere in that region the main focus of speculation about the Carter era concerned the President-elect's policies on South Korea and China. Carter has voiced some criticism of the Seoul government's human rights record and has also called for a gradual withdrawal of American troops from South Korea. A spokesman for the ruling Democratic Republican Party said South Korea hoped the new U.S. President would understand "that the South Korean people are trying their best to protect freedom and seek peace against communist aggression."

House gets new women members

WASHINGTON. — The Congress will have at least two new women members.

The newcomers, both Democrats, are Baltimore city council member Barbara Mikulski, a national leader in the Democratic Party, and Mary Rose Oakar, (Democrat), of the Cleveland city council.

Hopes for getting a woman in the Senate were dashed, however, when Connecticut Secretary of State Gloria Schaffer, a Democrat, was overwhelmed in her race against Republican Sen. Lowell P. Weicker Jr. No woman has served in the Senate since Margaret Chase Smith retired in 1972.

Two women candidates for governor — Dixie Lee Ray in Washington and Stella Haskel in Vermont — both Democrats — were running in tough races. Mrs. Ray appeared to have won, but Attorney Haskel was trailing republican Richard Snelling.

No longer 'Jimmy Who?'

PLAIN, Georgia — He began as "Jimmy Who?" with a campaign against the Establishment. Now he's President-elect and will head the establishment.

Even as "Jimmy Who?" James Earl Carter Jr. always said he never intended to lose.

"When I began I didn't have much money," he says. "I didn't have a built-in campaign organization or live in a media centre. I didn't hold public office. Not many people knew who I was."

But now, 22 months after he announced his presidential candidacy on December 12, 1974, nearly everybody knows. Carter can thank shrewd planning, appeal to a cross-section of voters and sheer hard work.

For Carter and his staff, victory is sweetest when they look back on the humiliation and loneliness.

"We had to go where the people already were because they wouldn't come when we invited them," he told a dinner attended by big-name New York Democrats. "We would invite a whole neighbourhood to come to a living-room, and maybe four people would show up. Or we'd go to a labour hall that would hold 300 people, and 10 people would come."

The slight, sandy-haired peanut farmer, his family and a few volunteers "walked the streets, went into barber shops and beauty parlours and restaurants and stood in factory shift lines, farmers' markets, livestock sale barns, country courthouses, and city halls, just learning about our country and letting them get to know us."

Carter built himself as the candidate of the people, an outsider running against Washington insiders who are pawns of special interests, who've turned the government into a "horrible, bloated bureaucratic mess."

"I'm not a big shot. I'm just like you," he said again and again. Rather than emphasize issues, he stressed the need for tough management and restoring integrity, pride, openness, honesty and sensitivity to Washington.

In the same soft-spoken, preacher tone he uses to teach a Baptist church Sunday school class, he kept repeating that the system of government is good, the people are good, but those who run the government have lessened the respect it earns.

He called for welfare and tax reform, government reorganization, and a comprehensive health care programme, but provided scant particulars.

But he had a way of identifying himself with the group to whom he was speaking. He was a "worker" with the working people, a "businessman" with businessmen, a "farmer" with farmers and "once a poor boy from Georgia" with the underprivileged.

Sometimes his efforts were seen as an attempt to please the greatest possible number of voters, no matter how diverse.

For example, he said he was personally opposed to abortion and to the use of government funds to finance abortions. But he also said he was opposed to outlawing abortions by constitutional amendment.

All these tactics prompted accusations that he was fuzzy on the issues and that he was like a political chameleon.

Carter is just as complex in his private life. He listens to opera, reads philosophy, Reinhold Niebuhr and "Watch post" by Dylan Thomas, but he is a fan of the Allman Brothers rock band and country singer Charlie Daniel as well.

"He is hard to get to know," says British-born doctor Peter Bourne, an adviser. "He is not given to small talk, or having a beer with the boys or anything frivolous. He can take tremendous stress, and his single-mindedness is unbelievable."

Critics described Carter as arrogant, self-righteous, unbending, and lacking humour and sensitivity for other people, particularly those who work for him.

His top aides said he showed those qualities on occasion, but added they are not overriding in his personality. In the early primaries, voters were more impressed by Carter's appeal as an outsider to Washington than they were by charges against him.

But they took a second look in the later primaries and during the general election campaign. Some expressed concern that they didn't know who Jimmy Carter is or what he would do as President.

He lost some of his outsider image by aligning himself more closely with such old Democratic politicians as Chicago Mayor Richard Daley, by stumping for Democratic establishment candidates and by trying to identify himself with past Democratic presidents.

Before the Republican convention, polls were more than 30 points in Carter's favour, but in the weeks immediately before the election he held only a slim lead.

Carter was born in Archery, Georgia, on October 1, 1924. He says he decided at age 5 he would go to the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis. After graduating in 1946, he embarked on a nuclear submarine career, aiming to become Chief of Naval Operations.

But when his father died in 1953, he went back to his home town of Plains with his wife, Rosalynn, to take over the family peanut farm. He helped build it into a million-dollar business.

He was elected to the Georgia Senate in 1962 and 1964. He lost his first bid for governor of Georgia in 1966, and spent much of the next four years campaigning for 1970. He ran with public support from several of Georgia's leading segregationist politicians, who saw him as a lesser evil than his liberal opponent, former Governor Carl Sanders.

But when Carter won, he announced that "the time for racial discrimination is over." He reorganized the state government, although there is argument about how effective and efficient the shakeup was. And he pushed through a number of social programmes.

Carter's efforts towards the Presidency began while he was still governor. He and a small group of youthful advisers, who still are his closest aides, discussed the possibility.

"It was hard for us to talk about the prospect at first," Carter has said. "It was very tentative and somewhat embarrassing. We never used the word 'President' for the first three or four months."

In 1973 and 1974, Carter used his governorship to expand his contacts with politicians, business-

men and journalists. He sought and won in 1974 the chairmanship of the Democratic National Committee's campaign committee.

As chairman, he travelled the country, meeting and cultivating union, farm and consumer officials, political and civic leaders and campaign workers, all interested in electing Democrats to Congress. The courting paid rich dividends in 1976, when he was seeking his nomination.

Carter and his aides developed a detailed plan, including decisions to run in every primary and to get early, favourable media coverage by concentrating on Iowa's January caucus, during which that state's Democrats chose convention delegates.

Carter's victory in Iowa gave him momentum going into New Hampshire, which he also won. Then came Florida, and the Carter campaign was on its way. Even a string of late primary defeats to California Governor Edmund Brown Jr. and Idaho Senator Frank Church couldn't stop him.

Not long ago, Carter was asked about his life before the campaign. "I'll say this," he replied. "It was quieter then."

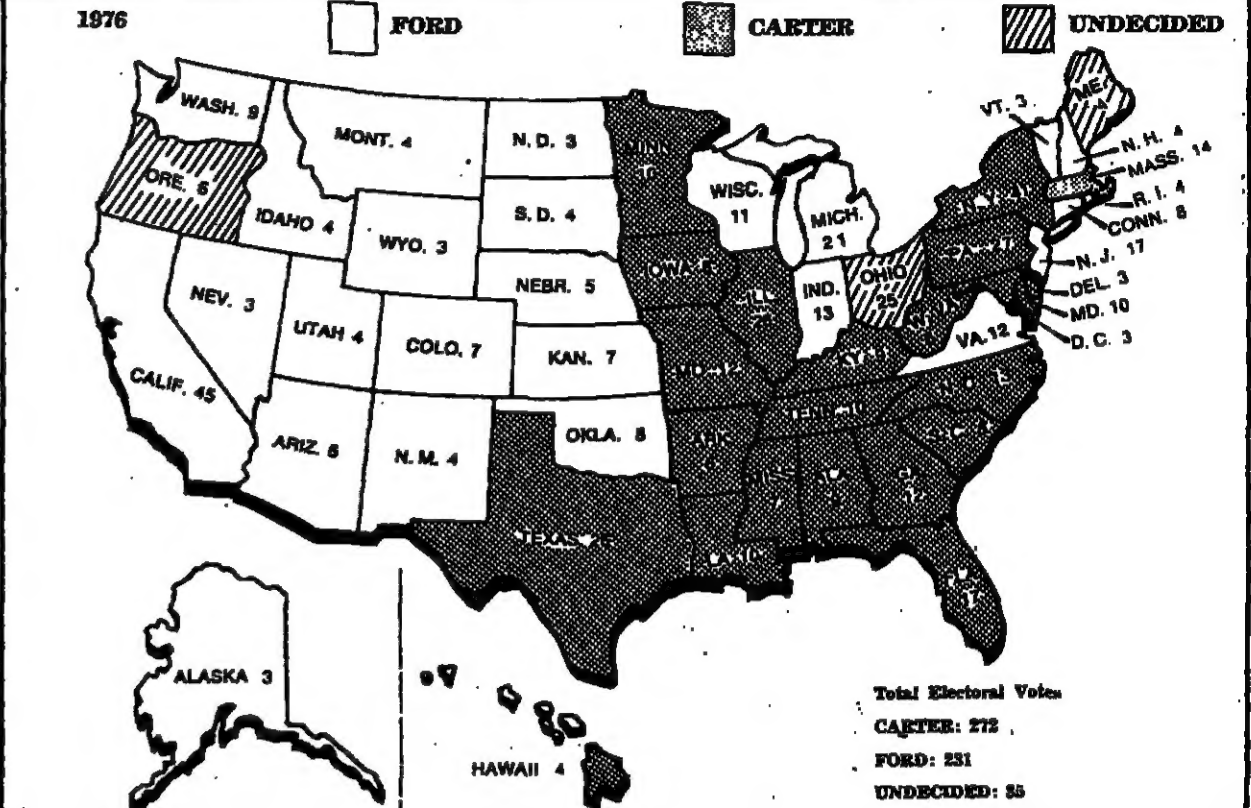
Less tiring?

"Yes, definitely."

More fun?

Carter grinned. "Well, winning is much more fun than anything."

(AP)



Nuclear power restrictions fail

NEW YORK. — Environmentalists have suffered a setback in their efforts to impose strict safety controls on nuclear power plants in the U.S.

Proposals that would have limited nuclear development, generally by requiring stringent safety measures and compensation for accidents, were defeated easily in six states — Washington, Oregon, Colorado, Ohio, Arizona and Montana.

Supporters of the measures claimed they were justified by the hazard posed by nuclear power; opponents said they would hamper nuclear development and lead to electricity shortages. A similar anti-nuclear measure was defeated in California in June.

In Washington, the vote was 62 per cent against to only 38 per cent

for. In Oregon, the vote was 58 to 42 against; in Colorado and Arizona, it was 70 to 30 against; in Ohio, it was 68 to 32 against; and in Montana, it was 60 to 40 against.

In other key referenda on ballots across the country:

● New Jersey voters approved a plan to allow casino gambling in Atlantic City, the decaying resort. The proposal was defeated two years ago, but won this year by a 56 to 44 vote.

● California voters said no to a proposal to legalize greyhound racing as a means of providing tax relief. Opponents had said the plan would enable organized crime to move in. The measure was rejected by a vote of 75 to 25 per cent.

● A proposal to ban handguns in

Massachusetts, prohibiting both the sale and the ownership of the weapons, was defeated. The vote was 71 per cent no and 29 per cent yes.

● A farm-labour initiative designed to guarantee long-range funding for farm worker union representation elections was defeated in California by a vote of 61 to 39 per cent. Growers had said the measure was a threat to property rights.

● Proposal to allow a sweepstakes in Colorado was approved; a measure that would have authorized state-run slot machines in Delaware was defeated; and supporters of a proposal to exempt non-profit bingo games from the state lottery laws in Georgia were leading opponents.

(AP)

ch are the medical institutions
o pay doctors
t duty at hospitals?

	Average payment
rimment	4 p.m. till 8 a.m. next morning 604
oom duty	4 p.m. till 8 a.m. next morning 755
beat and	8 a.m. on Shabbat till 8 a.m. Sunday (24 hours) 982
oin duty on	8 a.m. on Shabbat till 8 a.m. on d Festivals Sunday (24 hours) 1,133

ctor has about 8 such assignments a month.

The Medical Institutions

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- 196/76 — Postman transportation in Haifa
- 264/76 — Construction of 12 truck bodies
- 266/76 — 30 Automatic rectifiers
- 198/76 — Ultra-sonic cleaning materials

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Dance Theatre of Harlem members Donald Perry, Joseph Wyatt and William Scott perform Talley Beatty's "Carvansaray."

DANCE NEWS / Dora Sowden

Crowded studios show America is dancing

VISITING New York dance studios gives one the impression that all America is dancing. Watching American companies rehearsing confirms the view that the United States is now the dance centre of the world.

Not all the dancers in the countless studios — black, white, or "integrated" — aim at a career in dance, even if they have a hankering. The point is that Americans love to do, more than to see others doing, and nearly everyone interested in ballet wants to dance.

All the studios I visited during a month in New York were crowded with students. Arthur Mitchell, director of the Dance Theatre of Harlem (company of 30) told me he has 1,200 pupils. One of the teachers of the Alvin Ailey studio has described it as "like a factory," and indeed the many floors swarmed with students of all shades of colour. The Juilliard School Dance Department takes only 75 students, it being policy not to let the music faculty be overtaken by the dance and drama departments.

Some of this "dance explosion" is due to the number of universities that now have dance courses. A dancer can get a job as a teacher or as a "resident" in one or another College for a week, a season or more in order to demonstrate and teach. The Israeli dancer Ze'eva Cohen was "in residence" in this way and I understand that Rina Shabam (co-director of the "Batsheva II" company) has been "guest teaching" in California.

Companies don't find things easy. The Harkness company went out of existence despite the support of millionairess Rebekah Harkness and only the Harkness School is active in a town house of hers. While I was in New York, Paul Taylor, one of the "star" choreographers, announced the closure of his company, but last-minute rescue may restore it by January.

Nevertheless, the major companies are flourishing. Martha Graham's Company, The New York City Ballet, the Alvin Ailey Dance Theatre were all abroad winning acclaim and the Harkness company was rehearsing for its second visit to London — and a Royal Command performance.

All the big names in ballet choreography are connected with some company, even if not tied. Anna Sokolow is teaching dancers at the Juilliard School, but is also showing drama students how to move. Hanya Holm, now 78, choreographer of "My Fair Lady" and "Kiss Me Kate," is also at Juilliard giving amazingly stimulating classes while sitting in a chair. (At the Harlem School I watched a fantastic class given by Tanquill Le Clercq, a polio-stricken dancer who circulates in the class in a wheelchair, illustrating with her hands, correcting positions using ballet vocabulary.)

One of the "Big Five" of ballet choreography, Anthony Tudor (whose famous "Dark Elegies" will be premiered by the Bar-Dor Company in Jerusalem on November 22) is now associated with the American Dance Theatre. "When I joined the ADT two years ago," he told me, "it was understood I'd have two ballet masters and I'd just do the supervising. I said I wasn't going to jump around any more. I'm nearly 70 now. But what happened? I've been rehearsing ever since." He has sent Georgina Geddis Zetterberg to mount the ballet here. "She has done it in Sweden," he explained. "I have trust in her. She has it all notated and she has been to many rehearsals. She's good." He didn't entirely rule out coming for the last few days — "but I hate the idea of dragging my bags about at airports," he said.

The Joffrey Company was rehearsing for its new season which will include famous revivals such as Jerome Robbins' "Movements" (which is in the Batsheva repertoire) and Anna Sokolow's "Opus 68." I saw a rehearsal of this terrific work, inspired by the hippies of a dozen years ago. An Israeli company should ask for it.

In Harlem, at the invitation of Arthur Mitchell, I watched the black company rehearsing "Le Corsaire" — four couples doing the same duet. "You are panthers, not cavaliers," he told the men. "You are in love. Look into his eyes," he told the girls. They are excellent classical dancers, but I also heard the sound of tom-toms at an "ethnic" class. I think the Israel Festival should try to get this company to come here when it goes to Europe next year.

Does Jerusalem need a stadium?

By NAOMI HAGEN
Special to The Jerusalem Post

AT FIRST GLANCE, the planned Sports and Recreation Centre seems overwhelming in scope, and even more so when viewed in the light of the need for belt-tightening. The descriptive brochure issued by the Municipality does nothing to dispel the initial impression that the Centre is a luxurious playground of Roman proportions and style.

The complex, as detailed in the booklet, is to contain a park; a 50,000 seat football stadium; an indoor sports stadium; a sports centre with a swimming pool, basketball, tennis and gymnastics facilities; a youth centre with a library, club rooms, etc.; a Gideon Youth Movement Centre, with a target range and obstacle course; youth hostels, motels; and, last but not least, a complete Luna Park. A map of the site and an aerial photograph of the general area reveal clearly that this huge project is to be built almost on the doorstep of several residential communities, including Sanhedria Murchevet, Ramat Eshkol and Shofat. Interestingly, the map notes that Ramat Eshkol and Shofat are respectively 1 km. and 3 km. from the planned Centre, but fails to mention that Sanhedria Murchevet, is equally close.

Mike Turner, who is in charge of environmental protection for the City of Jerusalem, does not believe that the complex poses an environmental nuisance to northern Jerusalem. "The main road between Tel Aviv and Jerusalem will pass by there (i.e. Maccabiah Road, Kiryat Sanz, Sanhedria Murchevet, Ramat Eshkol and Givat Hamivtar) anyway, Sports Centre or no." However, the added traffic that a 50,000 seat stadium will generate, not to mention the Luna Park, will add considerably to the traffic load, as well as the ensuing noise.

Valerie Brachya, an expert on

physical planning at the Israel Environmental Protection Service, after an initial examination of the aerial map, remarked that "the noise factor from the stadium might be a serious disturbance to residents of Shofat, while the Luna Park might prove a real nuisance to Sanhedria Murchevet and Ramat Eshkol."

Municipal spokesman, Rafi Davara, explained that the choice of the area came only after a careful examination of the alternatives. He emphasized that the area had been designated as part of Jerusalem's green belt in order to protect the beauty of the Judean hills, and was therefore close to other kinds of buildings, such as residential housing. The Sports Centre was a way to make use of it.

He explained that Jerusalem badly needed a sports stadium, as existing ones were inadequate. The Hebrew University stadium, for example, may not be used on the Sabbath because of a promise to this effect made to the original donor. Mr. Davara also stressed the political importance of having a suitable site for international sports events in Israel's capital.

Funds for the project, the booklet points out, are to come from the Government, through its Sports and Physical Education Authority, from the Israel Olympic Committee and representatives of the Jerusalem football clubs, "Hapoel" and "Beter". Any deficit, Mr. Davara noted, the Mayor was able to personally collect from overseas donors.

Apart from the obvious environmental hazard posed by the Centre's proximity to residential neighbourhoods, another disturbing factor is that many of the affected areas are religious districts, especially in a quiet part of the city to avoid disturbance to Sabbath tranquility. Thus, people least able

to enjoy the new facilities will bear most of the environmental damage. Moreover, as one resident of Sanhedria Murchevet put it: "The Municipality has been pleading poverty for the last four years whenever we have asked for a playground for our kids, or a decent synagogue, so of course we're bitter."

For most Jerusalemites, however, the main question seems to be whether the city really needs this huge, expensive project. Millions of pounds which could be spent on physical education are now to be used for the benefit of spectators. It is possible for 50,000 people to sit for two hours watching 22 men play really add anything to the physical fitness of Israelis generally? Many suggest that the money would be better spent on numerous centres in individual neighbourhoods, or small towns like Kiryat Gat, Maalot, Beit Shemesh, and Netivot, and thus provide facilities for training potentially talented youngsters.

Affected communities and other concerned citizens are now in the process of banding together in a concerted effort to prevent the project from materializing. Perhaps if sufficiently vigorous objections are voiced against the project, the Municipality may reconsider its original plan and either scale it down to viable proportions, or find a more appropriate site and population sector on which to bestow the gift.

And perhaps the city fathers might begin to ask themselves again, to whom does Jerusalem belong? Does it belong solely to those who see her as a growing urban-industrial centre, and potential host to international sports events? Or does it belong, partly at least, to those who perceive the other-worldly beauty of the city which nestles in the serene Judean hills.

SOCCER PREVIEW / Paul Kohn

Top match in Tel Aviv

young players into the side, of whom Gil Landau is especially promising, seems to have revitalized the team. Jaffa Maccabi, too, field a young side and did well to beat Tel Aviv Beter 2:1 last week. Neither side will be easily beaten and a splitting of points looks likely in this game.

Jerusalem Beter play their home game against Petah Tikva Maccabi on neutral ground, probably in Hadera. After a not very encouraging start, Beter now seem to be getting into gear and the return of Uri Maimon has helped much. With Victor Levy and Danny Neuman alongside, Beter may again become a soccer power in the land.

Petah Tikva Maccabi notched their first win of the season last week, scoring 2:0 at home against Yehud Maccabi. Before their first five games, and the form is not convincing enough yet to suggest that they will trouble the cupholders, even at a neutral venue. In Hadera, Maccabi will be at home to Jerusalem Hapoel. The Jerusalemites did well to match two points from Acre Hapoel last Saturday.

HAIFA ART NOTES / Ephraim Harris

Satisfied women

RINA EPSTEIN'S exhibition forms a quasi-retrospective; from her early period of outline wash drawings on both dry and wet paper, my preference is unarticulated faces and a sense of volume (the Arab woman of 9). There is some often amused caricature, mostly at the self-satisfaction of young women, in an odd instance or two of men — and even traceable in her birds. Then come her oils on paper (echoing her gouaches, a style omitted from this show) and on canvas. Red, either in the subject or the background, becomes prominent, and light is expressed by orange (the woman at the door, 48). Women, still her main theme, receive kinder treatment and the sole hint of caricature is in the low-toned, grimly cut male head



Wash drawing on wet paper by Rina Epstein.

IN MEMORIAM: DR. EMANUEL PROPPER

Brave physician

THE VETERAN Jerusalem physician, Dr. Emanuel Propper, who died recently at the age of 84, is mourned by a host of friends and several generations of students.

Only a few weeks ago, shortly before his death at an Interlaken hospital, I asked Dr. Propper (who was born and brought up in Switzerland) what had brought him to settle in Jerusalem so long ago (he came here in 1924).

"Well," he reminded, "my father was a devoted Zionist. When he attended the Third Zionist Congress in Basel in 1899, he insisted on taking me with him, though I was only seven years old. He presented me to Dr. Herzl — I still remember the beard. Herzl looked at me seriously and asked: 'And what are you going to be when you grow up?' I answered without hesitation: 'I want to be a doctor.' To which Herzl replied: 'Then you'll be a doctor in Jerusalem.'"

"Now you may ask," — Dr. Propper continued — "what made me think of becoming a doctor. It was really because of my earliest recollection,

which is of the enormous watch and gold chain, dangling on the stomach of our family physician. I must have been no more than three or four at the time. I liked to play with it and one day the doctor said: 'When you'll be grown-up and a doctor yourself, you'll also have such a fine watch.'"

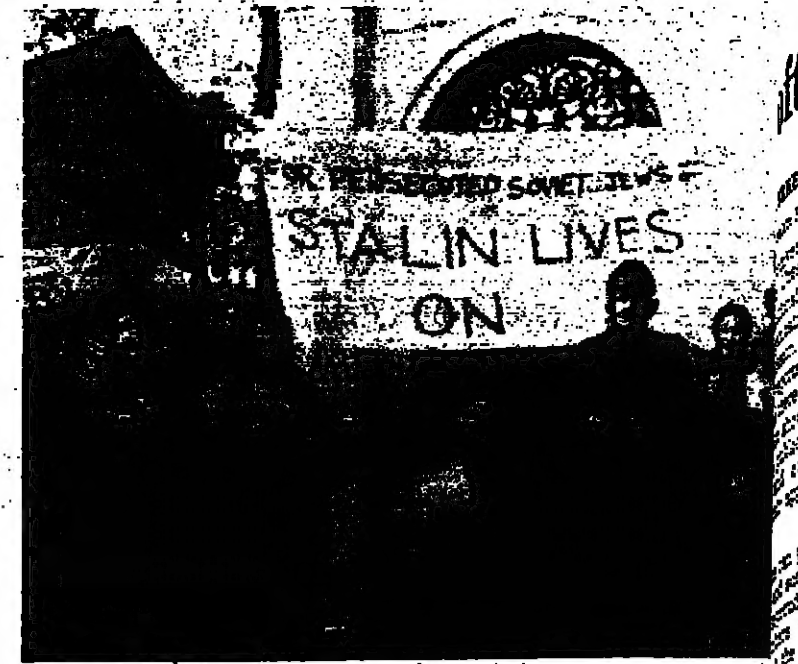
When Dr. Propper had grown up and become a doctor in Jerusalem (one of the bravest at that — he stayed at his post in the Old City throughout the siege in 1948) he had not only had a particularly fine watch himself, but was also able to repair it and do the same with other people's watches, as well. The explanation is simple: His father was a watchmaker in Bern, and before studying medicine, Emanuel learned from him all the secrets of his beautiful trade.

Dr. Propper gave up his hobby of watch-repairing only some ten years ago. Now, his own innermost watch has come to a halt. And with him, another precious piece of Jerusalem has vanished from our midst.

ERIC GOTTETREU

OFFENCES AGAINST the Civil Defence Law will carry larger fines now that the Interior Minister has updated the sums that local authorities can fine citizens who fail to obey the orders of civil defence soldiers. Maximum fines for peace-time were raised from IL500 to IL1,500, and during emergencies to IL5,000 from IL2,000.

INTENSIVE TREATMENT for heart attacks will be given in Kiryat Gat after a new intensive care unit was inaugurated at the local Magen David Adom. The machine is linked by telephone to the Soroka Medical Centre in Beer-sheva where doctors can observe patients' symptoms and instruct local doctors how to handle each case.



Protesters, one of them impersonating Stalin, stand with chains, near the don Kiam Hotel, when a Soviet delegation headed by Boris Ponomarev arrived for a visit at the invitation of the British Labour Party. (AP wirephoto)

Soviets give figures on Jews let out

By MARK SEGAL
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. — A ranking member of the Soviet Politbureau has given official figures on the number of Jews let out of Russia in recent years.

Boris Ponomarev, Secretary of the International Department of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee, was responding to questions on Soviet emigration policy, especially in regard to Jews wishing to go to Israel, when meeting the Labour Party's Foreign Affairs Parliamentary group in the House of Commons this week.

He said that 120,000 Jews had been allowed out, giving the following details:

13,700 in 1971, 27,800 in 1972, 33,500 in 1973, 19,700 in 1974; and 11,000 in 1975.

He added: "Very soon there will be no one left in the Soviet Union who will wish to leave."

Ponomarev treated the amazed MPs to a display of rage as he banged on the table in protest at demonstrators against Soviet maltreatment of Jews, during his visit here. He said: "Few people will wish to leave the Soviet Union. More intellectuals have left Britain to live in the U.S.A."

Pressed by Greville Janner, Labour MP, on why such Jews as Prof. Levich were not let out, Ponomarev said: "Levich has done research work in defence, he knows things that others should not know about... We in the USSR don't talk of dropping the bomb, but American generals do speak about missiles..."

No-disclosure bill protects reputations

By AARON SETTNER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

IN LEGISLATURES as in the stock market, timing is all-important. The burning issue of the hour may be forgotten by the week's end.

For about a year now the Knesset Law Committee has been sitting on a Private Members' Bill introduced by two Likud representatives — Elmad Omer and Yehiya Be'er. Acknowledged by Justice Ministry experts as one of the most progressive pieces of legislation introduced here in a long time, the proposed "Omer-Be'er Act" — if and when approved by the Knesset — would bar newspapers from publishing the name of a suspect in a criminal offence prior to indictment.

The Israel Press Council has already been asked to give its views on the proposed act, which many newspaper publishers fear would take the livelihood out of most police and court reporting.

By coincidence, the Law Committee is reporting on the bill now, at the height of the Arel-Yadlin affair. Nevertheless, in an interview with The Post this week Mr. Omer said he did not think that the Yadlin affair should — or will — interfere with the adoption of the no-disclosure bill. Admitting that the timing of the bill was not ideal, he said: "Our bill seeks to protect the little guy, not the prominent public official. In the case of Yadlin, disclosure of his name even before indictment was not only in the public interest, but also in the best interests of the progress of the investigation itself."

"Many people who otherwise would have hesitated to come forward and testify about the director of Kupat Holim are doing so now because the investigation is wide

open. So, this is an exception where name disclosure helps. And once he has been permitted such disclosure, it is in order by a judge."

Other citizens, Omer's remarks, "Take the case of a simple man arrested on a charge of rape and sexual abuse. Once his name appears in the newspapers — that's a second report says he has been cleared — a permanent stain is put on that man's reputation."

"Even if three million people won't be talking about his name, his neighbors will get to know it. It will never be forgotten that error was made. It is as simple as that. They must move to protect the name of every innocent man or woman or child."

A Private Members' Bill similar to the Omer-Be'er Act, has been introduced by Avraham Melan, the National Religious Party. However, his proposed law does not give a judge the authority to disclose a name, before a conviction. It merely requires that the name be kept out of the public domain.

Be'er told The Jerusalem Post that the police, in a sweep, pick up many people and release them. He said that one of them may even be a criminal. Meanwhile, by indiscriminately publishing the names of these people, untold harm is done to them.

Be'er's bill would require that police were "absolutely certain" they have the right man was a point. Months later Bichonsky, freed and another man arrested, charged and convicted for the killing of Rachel Heller.

"But the harm done to Bichonsky was great, and now it is probably too late to correct this horrible error."

Pitfalls of military aid

By LEA LEVAVI
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Unqualified persons are often sent abroad as military advisers by countries providing military aid to other nations, since this is a good way for an army to get rid of its problem officers.

This is one of the conclusions reached by Professor Yehuda Walach, recently appointed head of Tel Aviv University's Braza School of History, in "Anatomy of Military Aid: The Prussian-German Missions in Turkey 1838-1918." Written in German, the book has been published by Droste in Düsseldorf, first of a series to come from the Institute of German History at the university and to be published by Droste.

Though the book deals with German aid to Turkey during the period mentioned in its title, the material provides food for thought about more current examples of military aid, particularly the Soviet aid to Egypt, which inspired this research.

In general, Professor Walach found, officers sent as advisers have no knowledge of the customs, problems, culture or even language of the country to which they are sent. This ignorance creates a series of

familiar. Thus, German officers tried to introduce the familiar man knapsack into the Turkish army, though Turkish soldiers in the days did not have a spare uniform to carry in it.

The research also shows that military aid is accompanied by increased economic intervention in the country receiving the assistance. The foreign instructors introduced weapons and equipment from Germany and the own countries, and the lower ranks are soon added. The numbers of personnel also increase: first the advisers, then technicians, then administrative staff, etc.

One might assume that the country is completely helpless in its relationship, but the research shows this is not necessarily so. When are disagreements between the countries, the country receiving aid can often have its way, sometimes by taking advantage of the coordination between the various agencies set up by the beneficiary.

Disagreements between Turkey and Germany reached such a peak at the end of World War I. Russia was out of the picture, Turkey did not hesitate to use Caucasian regions as a weapon against the Germans.

The research was based on documents found in German archives and in the British Foreign Office as well as on personal interviews. Official histories of countries concerned were not used, because they contain relevant information on this subject.

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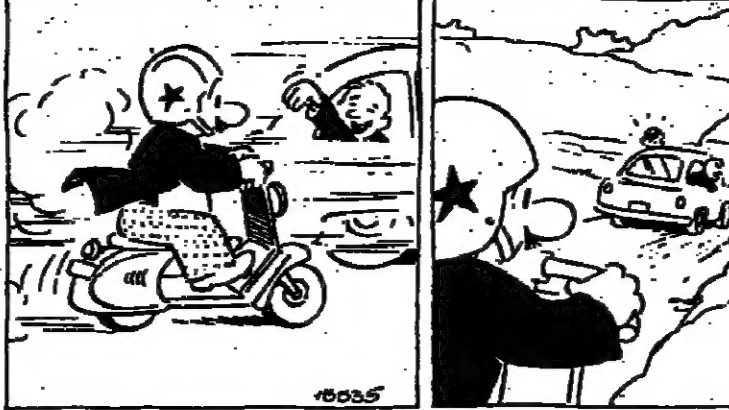
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CINEMAS

JERUSALEM 4, 7, 9

Arnos: Truckload; Chen: Who's Child am I? Eden: Halpion Hill does not Answer; Edith: Dharmaatma 4, 6, 8, 9; Hahar: La Lelale; Jerusalem: King of Kings 7, 9, Wed. only 8; Mikhel: Family Plot 6, 8, 9; Orgi: Just a Woman; Orion: East of Eden; Orna: All the President's Men 4, 6, 8, 9; Peri: Cruel World; Secondary: from the Madding Crowd, 6, 8, 9, 11.

TEL AVIV: 4, 7, 9, 11, 9.30

Albany: Family Plot 4, 7, 9, 10, 9.30; Ben Yehuda: Sex Idol; Student Named Desire; Cinema One: The Family Vice 4, 7, 9, 10, 9.30; Cinema Two: Mian Street 10, 11, 9.30, 7.30, 9.30; Cinema L'Alpagueur: L'Alpagueur 4, 7, 9, 10, 9.30; Drive in Cinema: The Boy with 2 Heads 4, 7, 9, 10, 9.30; Spies, 7, 9, 10, 9.30; Maxia: A Nona Les Belles Angles; Paris: L'insolite 10, 11, 9.30, 4.00, 7.00, 9.30; Ophe: The Heat of the Night; Esther: The Virgin Wife; Megra: All the President's Men 4, 7, 9, 10, 9.30; Orly: Beautiful people; Peri: One View over the Cuckoo's Nest 4, 7, 9, 10, 9.30; Ramat Aviv: The Count of Monte-Cristo 7, 9, 10, 9.30, 4.00, 7.00, 9.30; Rayal: Sayonara 4, 7, 9, 10, 9.30; Dekel: Obsession 7, 9, 9.30; Soudan: Savage Man, Savage Beast 4, 7, 9, 10, 9.30; Hedi: Gator 4, 7, 9, 10, 9.30; Gati: To be or not to be: Stoolie; Swept Away: Tchelet: Il Pleut Sur Santiago 4, 7, 9, 10, 9.30; Tel Aviv: Halpion Hill does not Answer; Zedek: Police Pythion 357 4, 7, 9, 10, 9.30.

HAIFA 4, 6, 8, 9

Amphitheatre: Savage Man, Savage Beast; Arnos: The Killer Elite; Atene: Halpion Hill does not Answer; Chen: Paint Your Wagon 6, 9; Miron: George Frodo: Orna: The Man who would be King, 4, 6, 8, 9; Orion: Burn Baby, Burn; Orly: Loves of a Blonde 6, 8, 9; Peri: The Sunshine Boys; Ram: The Outlaw Josey Wales 4, 6, 8, 9; Shavit: The Shipper and the Rose 6, 8, 9.

RAMAT GAN 7, 9, 9.30

Arnos: L'Alpagueur 4, 7, 9, 9.30; Ben Yehuda: Orna: Shout at the Devil 4, 7, 9, 9.30; Lili: Next Stop Greenwich Village 4, 7, 9, 9.30; Oasis: A Nona Les Belles Angles; 4, 7, 9, 9.30; Ramat: L'Amour a la Bouche; Ramat Gan: Hollywood, Hollywood.

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ON THE AIR

First Programme

7.07 Morning concert - Puccini: Chaconne in G Minor; Pergolesi: Concertino No. 8 for Strings; Charabiel: Symphony in D Major; Rachmaninoff: Fantasy for Orchestra Op.7; Chopin: Grand Fantasy on Polish Airs Op.13 (Rubinstein); Bizet: Symphony in C Major; Schumann: Andante and Variations for Piano, 3 Cellos and Horn (Ashkenazi); Brahms: Horn Trio, Op.40.

10.10 Programme announcements

10.35 Radio story: Selections from the works of Yitzhak Dov Berkowitz.

12.05 (Stereo): Recital - Andre Watts, piano - Schubert: Sonata in A Major; 3 Impromptus; Gershwin: Rhapsody in Blue.

13.00 Light Classical Music.

15.01 Literary party (no details available).

15.50 Lesson in spoken Arabic.

15.55 Notes on a new book.

16.05 (Stereo): Profile of a Composer - Leonard Bernstein.

16.45 (Stereo): Uri Planka, violin, Yonatan Zak, piano - Bartok: Sonata No.11; Beethoven: "Kreutzer" Sonata.

16.57 (Stereo): New and progressive music with Yosi Marham.

20.45 (Stereo): Lesson with Dr. Avraham Ari.

21.05 (Stereo): Opera (no details available).

23.00 Commentary on the Chess Olympiad.

00.15 Programme announcements.

Second Programme

12.30 Popular songs.

12.45 Magazine on culture and entertainment.

14.10 Sephardic songs.

15.05 A Song and a Smile - Amital Ne'eman and Shmuel Shai present a selection of songs and comedy skits.

17.10 Telephone games, prizes.

18.05 "My Country" with Ily Gorklik.

18.45 Sports commentary.

19.00 People and events in the news.

19.47 Bible Reading: Judges 16.17.

20.05 A visit to the Sinai coast - Gulf of Eliat.

21.05 Progressive music.

21.30 On Jews and Judaism.

22.05 "A New Leaf" - A man who recently got divorced for the fifth time shares his views on love, marriage and divorce (repeat).

22.55 Just Between Us - Gideon Lev. A talk about current problems with listeners.

"Army Radio".

12.05 Special requests.

12.45 Picture, Minutes - a brief survey of current events in Israel and around the world.

14.05 Songs of a popular singer.

14.50 Israeli hit parade.

16.05 Citizens' Complaints - The staff of Galei Zahal tries to find answers to questions from listeners.

18.05 Programme announcements.

18.05 Magazine on entertainment and the arts.

20.55 "From the Jewish point of view" with Hanna Semer.

21.05 "The Good Old Days" - Highlights from newspapers at the turn of the century in Eretz Yisrael.

22.05 Songs.

22.55 Song and Screen - songs from musicals.

00.05 Songs and entertainment with Edna Shavit.

01.05 Night birds - songs, chat with Michal Ramot.

EASY HEBREW BROADCASTS

15 minutes of news and features twice daily. First Programme - 11.35 a.m. and 7 p.m.

VOICE OF AMERICA

NEWS SHOWS

1250 kilohertz:

5-8 and 8-9.30 a.m. - Daily broadcast show news, popular music and interviews.

11-12 p.m. - News, analysis and topical reports.

750 kilohertz:

6-8.30 a.m. - Daily breakfast show, as above.

9-10 p.m. - VOA magazine, with Americans, science and cultural news, roundup of news.

REGULAR DAILY BROADCASTS

First Programme:

10.10-10.35; 11.10-11.35 Programmes for Schools.

12.15-12.35 Music programme announcements.

14.10 Stories for children.

15.05 A moment for Hebrew grammar.

17.55 Notes on agriculture.

00.10 Informal discussion.

Second Programme:

6.10 Prayer and Mishna reading.

6.10 Gymnastics.

6.35 Programme announcements.

6.50 A moment for Hebrew grammar.

7.10 Driving tips.

7.10 Popular tunes (until 10.00).

7.05 News (First, Fifth) 15 min.

7.05 Productive Pace - for workers and employers.

7.05 Today's sports.

01.05 A moment of poetry.

Army Radio.

6.30 Popular music (until 6.50).

6.55 Prayer.

6.55 Gymnastics.

7.05 Songs and messages from soldiers (until 10.00).

10.05 Popular music (until 10.00).

3.05 Informa

FOREIGN LANGUAGE SELECTIONS

English

7.05 (Fourth, Fifth) 15 minutes, including review of Hebrew press.

14.00 (Fourth, Fifth) 30 min.

18.00 (Fourth) 3 min.

20.00 (Fourth) 15 min.

22.00 (Fourth) 30 min.

00.30 (Fourth) 30 min.

French

7.15 (Fourth, Fifth) 15 min., including review of Hebrew press.

14.30 (Fourth, Fifth) 30 min.

16.00 (Fourth) 5 min.

20.15 (Fourth) 15 min.

22.30 (Fourth) 25 min.

24.00 (Fourth) 30 min.

25.00 (Fourth) 30 min.

26.00 (Fourth) 15 min.

27.00 (Fourth) 15 min.

28.00 (Fourth) 15 min.

29.00 (Fourth) 15 min.

30.00 (Fourth) 15 min.

31.00 (Fourth) 15 min.

32.00 (Fourth) 15 min.

33.00 (Fourth) 15 min.

34.00 (Fourth) 15 min.

35.00 (Fourth) 15 min.

36.00 (Fourth) 15 min.

37.00 (Fourth) 15 min.

38.00 (Fourth) 15 min.

39.00 (Fourth) 15 min.

40.00 (Fourth) 15 min.

41.00 (Fourth) 15 min.

42.00 (Fourth) 15 min.

43.00 (Fourth) 15 min.

44.00 (Fourth) 15 min.

45.00 (Fourth) 15 min.

46.00 (Fourth) 15 min.

47.00 (Fourth) 15 min.

48.00 (Fourth) 15 min.

49.00 (Fourth) 15 min.

50.00 (Fourth) 15 min.

51.00 (Fourth) 15 min.

52.00 (Fourth) 15 min.

53.00 (Fourth) 15 min.

54.00 (Fourth) 15 min.

55.00 (Fourth) 15 min.

56.00 (Fourth) 15 min.

57.00 (Fourth) 15 min.

58.00 (Fourth) 15 min.

59.00 (Fourth) 15 min.

60.00 (Fourth) 15 min.

61.00 (Fourth) 15 min.

62.00 (Fourth) 15 min.

63.0

Ombudsman often successful defending the individual

ET Wednesday, November 3, 1976

fraid of Carter

The police agreed; they therefore had the scooter appraised at its current value — which turned out to be TL5,000 — and sent the com-

ant justified, there are times when the Ombudsman's office cannot move the Government ministry involved to change its stand. One such case involves the man who immigrated

In the alternative — if the increases are not cancelled — the money could be channelled into the fund from which certain car accident victims are now compensated under the new no-fault car insurance law. It would thus serve to reduce the recent large increases in car insurance premiums. At the same time it would spread the burden of feeding that fund from the car owners to the holders of all types of insurance, informed sources say.

The Ombudsman therefore advised the Ministry of his view that it should study the case. The Ministry, however, according to the report, "declining to its rejection — "for various reasons which by the way are constantly changing" — and the complainant is so far left holding the bag." The Education Ministry proved satisfactory in another high-school admission case, according to the report. The complainant, a pupil, had applied for reduced fees, declaring that his widowed mother had no property and lived solely by the

part of such working children's earnings be counted as family income, since it is known that these wage-earners spend part of the money on themselves.

The Education Ministry did indeed define its terms more carefully. But it informed the Ombudsman that it would continue as in the past to include all of working children's earnings in the household income.

The Ombudsman says he finds this no substitute for his own recommendations.

The two outstanding issues are demand that the bank set up a "profit-sharing scheme" with the workers, and that an additional grade be introduced so that several score of senior workers can be promoted. The bank has refused both demands.

shoppers queuing up for even available cut of beef or poultry. Butcher shops in the Tel Aviv area were also unusually crowded yesterday, with demand greatly exceeding supply.

Other foodstuffs were also in great demand, especially those whose prices were expected to go up. Many supermarket shelves were emptied of most brands of coffee. Cooking oil, a favourite with hoarders, was nowhere to be found.

Little man's right to rest

nuisances — be frustrated. When deciding on the appropriate remedy to grant a victim of a private nuisance, Justice Shauger said, the balance of convenience must be given to the nature and content of the nuisance and not to the nature of the damage which would result to the wrongdoer if ordered to discontinue the nuisance. So that the greater the nuisance, the more weight should be given to the interests of the person affected and the less to the rival interests of the wrongdoer. Furthermore, held Justice Shauger, since the nucleus of the economic balance doctrine is that the continuation of a private nuisance should not be prevented if that is likely to cause great economic harm to the wrongdoer, and that the injured person should be given pecuniary compensation instead, the result of adopting it would be that an official stamp of approval, as

conditions for refraining from granting an injunction against water *alia*, a private nuisance: that is, if the injury or damage to the plaintiff is small, if it is capable of being estimated in money; if it can be adequately compensated by a money payment; and if it would be oppressive to the defendant to grant an injunction. The absence of any one

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these criteria, he held, is sufficient to justify granting an injunction, and this precludes giving undue weight to the economic hardship caused to the wrongdoer. Justice Shamgar then went on to discuss the question of whether the harm which an injunction could cause to a broad section of the public (that is, to the workers in the wrongdoer's undertaking and to other interested groups of persons who may be affected by the undertaking's closure) and not only to

the owners of the undertaking, but it is of no significance. In deciding the question in the negative, he held that the injured person is entitled to argue that the expense of removing the offending building would be borne by the owners of the undertaking, which would eliminate the nuisance. However high it may be — should be borne by the owners of the undertaking and by those sections of the public interested in its operation. In fact, there is no sound reason why they should be made to suffer. In conclusion, Justice Shamugam considered the nature of the injunction which should be granted when a material private nuisance is found to exist. If he pointed out, the court should not be asked to make technological possibilities of removing the nuisance absolutely without closing down the undertaking, then they may give a partial

tial injunction, plus pecuniary compensation to the injured person with the proviso that this must have the effect of allowing the latter the possibility of living under decent human conditions. In the particular case under consideration, he concluded, the injunction granted by the District Court appeared perfectly reasonable and the appeals should, therefore, be dismissed. However, should it prove technically impossible for the system of fans to reduce completely the noise caused by their cooling and ventilation system they would be entitled to apply to the magistrate's court to change the injunction with no regard to the maximum amount of noise which could be caused.

Appeal dismissed with IL20,000 costs.

Judgment given on September 5 1976.

a case discussed today

V. FREEDLER
Staff Reporter

Histadrut shipping today discuss with the union the problem of the situation on Gallia in Bremen, at which the union broke on Zim ships.

been tied up in union for nearly a year the dismissal for bosun for insubordination and four were also dismissed as in his support, leave the ship on.

used to carry out the gangway to the ship.

talled to appear before the captain to explain his refusal allegedly because he had "no time for the captain."

The ratings' union demands that the matter be cleared up by an enquiry on the spot. The officers' union, on the other hand, says yesterday's board has ordered its members on board not to have anything to do with an enquiry in Bremen. The union holds that under the law the captain is the sole authority on Israeli ships abroad. The five men must be paid off and the enquiry held in Israel, when the ship returns home, the union holds. This may well result in a new dispute. The Zim management, which is caught in a middle, announced last night that it would strictly by the rules, under which the captain is its representative on the ship.

DM	3.5778	3.5975
French Fr.	1.7223	1.7310
Dutch Fl.	2.4220	2.4391
Swiss Fr.	3.5307	3.5483
Rand	9.8718	9.9212

**INTERBANK LONDON
SPOT RATES:**

Dollar	1.5925/30	per \$
DM	2.3978/88	per \$
Swiss Fr.	2.4520/30	per \$
Lire	864.966	per \$
Belgian Fr.	36.96/88	per \$
Dutch Fl.	2.576/88	per \$
£	295.00/30	per \$
French Fr.	4.9833/50	per \$
Gold price:	\$124.00—124.75	

FORWARD RATES:

	1 Mos.	3 Mos.	6 Mos.
\$/E	1.6708/770	1.6326/340	1.4890/905
D\$/E	2.3345/369	2.3212/323	2.2543/265
Sw./Fr./\$	2.4245/369	2.4106/125	2.3810/936

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	1997/1998	1998/1999 (est.)
EITAN	264.77	258.53
ALMOG		
ADIF	139.86	136.45
TZABAR		
EREZ	540.0	514.4
EREZ	210.5	200.5

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1976 • VOL. XLVI, No. 13851

The people's choice

"WE'VE MADE POLITICAL HISTORY," Jimmy Carter said as he was leaving his Georgia hometown for a victory rally in the state capital of Atlanta, early Wednesday morning. The newly-elected U.S. President was right, of course, and in more ways than one.

When this unknown Southern politician first announced his candidacy for America's highest post, some 22 months ago, there were snickers all around. People were still asking "Jimmy who?" last July, when Governor Carter won the unanimous support of the Democratic Convention as the party's standard-bearer. He did so on the strength of not much more than an amazingly impressive demonstration, in the primaries, of commitment to honesty and integrity in government.

By the time the Republican Convention got around to choosing President Gerald Ford over Ronald Reagan for its nominee, Carter had established so commanding a lead that his election in November appeared to be a foregone conclusion. This impression gained confirmation from the internecine warfare which preceded the Republican decision, and which left some indelible marks on the party.

But in the campaign that dragged tediously through the summer, Carter's freshness began to wilt, his charm to fade, and his chances of success to wither away. A succession of blunders by Carter overshadowed Ford's own gaffes, and gave the President a significant boost in public opinion. Moreover, memories of Watergate and Vietnam, even the realities of inflation and unemployment, seemed to recede as voters showed increasing signs of preference for the virtue of certainty over puzzlement — that is, for the incumbent over the aspirant.

On the eve of election day some pollsters, who had previously foreseen a Carter landslide, fearfully predicted a narrow win for Ford.

But fortune smiled on Carter again, and so did the sun. Democratic crowds, perhaps forewarned of the results of their abstention, turned out in balmy weather at the polls in record numbers, and handed the coveted prize to the ex-Georgia Governor. The decision was by a very slim margin, but it was victory, and that is what matters. America has rejected a President for another term of office, and it has sent a Southerner into the White House — that, indeed, is the stuff of which political history is made.

Now Jimmy Carter has the popular mandate to govern in cooperation with a Democratic Congress. Whether, or to what extent, his programme will differ from that of his predecessor's, except in manner and style, remains to be seen. It would, in any case, be against the American grain to extract an answer from vague and sometimes contradictory campaign statements, let alone from pledges made in the party platform. It would be especially futile in the case of Jimmy Carter, who once specifically asked a primary audience for time until after his inauguration to formulate a plan of action.

But there are straws in the wind about the direction of future Carter policies. Thus, it is reasonable to expect an essential continuity, despite the change of personnel, in the handling of Middle East affairs. True, Carter may be the first American President to make a particular point of the fact that "Israel is the fulfilment of Biblical prophecies"; and his foreign affairs adviser, Prof. Zbigniew Brzezinski, struck a fresh note recently by counselling the Arabs that the U.S. could not be evenhanded in the degree of its commitment to Israel and to them.

It would, however, be as foolhardy to expect a Carter administration to support Israel — diplomatically, militarily, and economically — without strings attached, as it would be wrong to fear that it might go back on promises made by President Ford. The safeguarding of Israel is now part of the American national consensus, although the best way of achieving it will inevitably be judged in terms of the U.S. national interest.

ISRAEL PRESS

Subsidy cuts attacked

The press is not happy with the decision by the Ministerial Economic Committee to increase the prices of basic commodities by 20 per cent and the prices of fuels by 10 per cent, through a slash in subsidies.

DAVAR (Histadrut), while allowing that the Ministerial Committee acted within the framework of its vested powers, questions the wisdom of its decision. Remarking that the Government ought to have been interested in securing the Histadrut's support, the paper comments: "The Ministerial Committee may have acted on Tuesday virtually under the pressure of time, and certainly under the pressure of the budgetary calendar. But this is no justification for the situation since the subsidy issue did not drop up on Tuesday, nor a week ago. As recently as before the holidays, the Histadrut announced that it was prepared to support a cut in subsidies in the framework of a long-term agreement based on factual criteria. Both the social and economic aspects would have benefited from such an arrangement, which would certainly have avoided the residue now created by the Histadrut's consent... This is a totally superfluous crisis in

relations, brought about entirely unnecessarily." (National Religious), remarking that Tuesday's decision is the result of a compromise between the Treasury's proposal — a general price rise of 40 per cent — and the Histadrut's counter-proposal of an average hike of ten per cent linked to a long-term agreement, concludes: "The compromise reached by the Ministerial Economic Committee is insufficient from the Treasury's point of view, and unbearable from the point of view of the trade unions. A very peculiar situation has thus emerged, with everyone being unsatisfied, and the measures adopted being both insufficient and inefficient."

AL HAMISHMAR (Mapam) is highly critical: "The rate of the increase does not satisfy even the half of the Treasury's requirements, and there would appear to be no escaping an additional budget. On the other hand, it steps up the pace of inflation to the astounding rate of 45 per cent. Neither the growing economy nor a healthy society can acquiesce in such an inflation especially when created through clear intent on the part of the economic administration itself despite vigorous opposition by the majority of the people."

New U.S. Senate

(Continued from page one)

off (D-Connecticut) and Richard Stone (D-Florida) when Congress convenes in January. The three incumbents were not up for re-election this year.

The two new Jewish senators, both of whom were underdogs going into the elections, are Howard Minkesbaum (D-Ohio) and Edward Zorinski (D-Nebraska). Three other Jewish challengers, Sam Stanger in Arizona, Gloria Shaffer in Connecticut and Richard Lorber in Rhode Island, were defeated.

In the House, whose entire 435-man membership is up for re-election every two years, nearly all the Jewish incumbents won. Rep. Abner Mikva (D-Illinois), a popular congressman from the Chicago suburbs, was defeated, according to the latest precinct count. But he was asked for a recount following a very close election. Another Jewish congressman, Edward Mazvinski (D-Iowa), also was defeated.

The last 94th congress had 21 Jewish House members, some of whom, like Rep. Bella Abzug (D-N.Y.), did not stand for re-election. But the new Jewish representatives elected to the 95th congress on Tuesday will replace those former Jewish congressmen who were either defeated or did not run.

JIMMY CARTER's election by a comfortable margin in the Electoral College, and a conclusive if smaller popular-vote majority, put an end to one of the most unpredictable American campaigns in recent American history. In which the last-minute polls had President Ford gaining on and wiping out Carter's original lead.

The public opinion polls this time, in contradistinction to previous occasions, were not wrong but misinterpreted. They correctly reported, to the very end, that a very large proportion of voters were still undecided. The media for the most part interpreted this as indicating profound voter apathy and hence predicted a low vote. In the event, voter turn-out was among the highest on record for the past few decades, and the typical wavering voter, in his moment of truth, voted for Carter rather than for Ford.

Yesterday's results would tend to buttress the thesis that voters vote against a candidate no less, and perhaps even more than they vote for one. In a lecture tour of the U.S. in the month preceding Tuesday's election, I had an opportunity to listen to thousands of Americans. And I found not one who was enthusiastic about either candidate.

In the end, it would seem, a sufficiently large number of voters who harboured serious doubts about the untested Governor of Georgia nevertheless decided to express their opposition to President Ford's known, but mediocre, two-year record.

Given Ford's lackluster performance in office and Carter's unknown qualities, voters seem to have given expression to their own personalities. Those more afraid of the unknown tended to vote for a continuation of the Ford administration, thus giving unvoiced expression to their feeling that taking a chance on an unknown was inherently dangerous.

Those who made up their minds in favour of Carter, often while waiting for their turn to enter the voting booth, were those prepared to take a chance with the unknown on the assumption that his administration could hardly be worse than President Ford's.

That, and of course the festering desire to register the first electoral reaction to the Watergate Scandals and the Nixon Era from which the President could not, and apparently did not wish to, dissociate himself completely.

IN THE LIGHT of this interpretation of Tuesday's dramatic events, Carter's interview in "Playboy" magazine, which he himself later conceded had been a mistake, may be seen as a point in his favour.

READERS' LETTERS

THE TUVIA SCHWARTZ CASE

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — The article on Tuvia Schwartz and his wife, Artukovic (October 5) is very pertinent to the effort now going on to expose ex-Nazis in the United States.

If the purpose of Mr. Schwartz was to draw attention to the presence of a murderer in our midst, then I would suggest that he have the courage to complete his noble mission. Were he to return voluntarily to the U.S. for trial, he could accomplish two purposes. First, he would save the Israeli court system the expense and divisive potential that his case could result in. Second, if he returned for a public trial, the news coverage of such a trial at this time would publicize the presence of Artukovic and other Nazis to a much greater extent than the original bombing attempt.

BERNARD W. WEISS, M.D.
Yonkers, N.Y.

Sir, — Thank you for your excellent article about Tuvia Schwartz and about me — the fool who put up her house as collateral for such an individual. You can rest assured that every word you wrote in that article is nothing but the truth.

JUDITH WHITSLAW
Los Angeles, California.

ALIYA EXPO

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — As a former American, now an Israeli citizen, I am writing you my disgust at aliyah procedures as typified by the recent Aliya Expo at the Jerusalem Plaza Hotel.

I went there for information to bring to my son in the United States when I go back for my first visit since I came on aliyah five years ago. He wishes now to bring his training and talents to Israel, and naturally thought that here in Israel, much valuable advice should be available. So did I. But Aliya Expo, held in an unreal, plush-carpeted hotel in a mosque, presided over by an expensive dressed, uninformed and indifferent American woman, was able to give me only the name (no address) of a shakiah in America, 300 miles from my son's city (and about whom we already knew). No printed material at all was available in English. No information, encouragement or comment was offered.

My work in one of our largest hospitals here in Jerusalem leaves me little time to run around merely to find out where to go next. But I didn't even succeed in getting that much information from Aliya Expo. My son will come, as I came, on his own, with or without official advice, and he will become a proud citizen, as I have. But he will wonder, as I do, why we tolerate such incompetence in aliyah procedures when at the same time we cry out for Western immigrants.

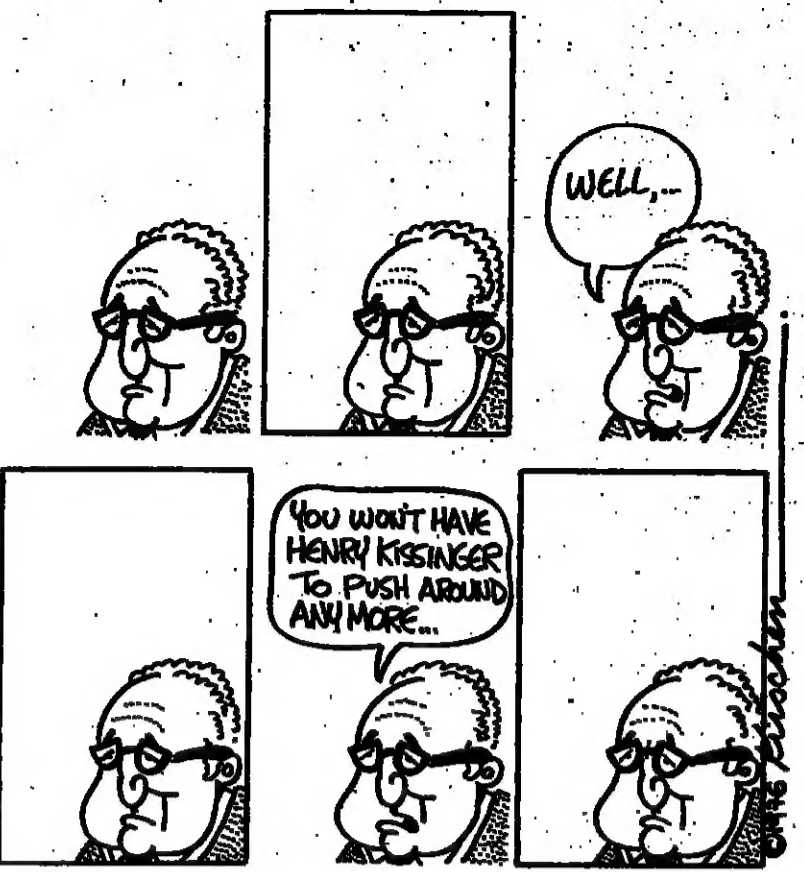
Jerusalem. CARYL BULMER

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — In his article, "Slaps — Jewish in Israel," October 15, Harvey Wolnietz describes the Spassky-Fischer world championship match as having been unique in that both the defending champion and the challenger were Jewish. As a matter of fact, neither Spassky nor Fischer are Jewish. Fischer happens to have a Jewish mother, but he has never

Avote against

It was an election in which voters voted 'against.' Against Watergate and Nixon, above all. And for the Jewish voter, against Kissinger, too, writes YOSEF GOELL.

Dry Bones



The interview, quoted again and again (usually out of context) in the printed and electronic media, may well have had an important influence on the many younger voters who have now voted in national elections for the second time. America's sexual mores have changed; witness Senator Kennedy's two consecutive post-Chappaquiddick electoral victories. It surely would take more than a tame "Last in My Heart" statement to put off the

younger U.S. voter of 1976.

The very unknown qualities of Mr. Carter make it difficult to say anything conclusive at this stage as to the course of his Presidency. Two assessments may be attempted however. Judging by Carter's performance in his campaign for the Georgia governorship and his subsequent period of office, one may safely disregard many of his campaign promises and statements to an even greater extent than is

warranted in American elections as a rule.

One of the truisms of American electoral politics is that different qualities and image-projections are required for winning office than for administering it. Mr. Carter's intense determination to win at all costs, as a salient facet of his personality, would seem to make this dichotomy in his case all the more stark.

The second point is that Governor Carter enters office as a virtual outsider to his party's political establishment and hence so far as is known with few commitments to the party's power brokers.

In the area of foreign policy there is good reason to believe that President Carter will tend to act as his own Secretary of State more than would have been the case with a second Ford Administration. This may well mean that the major names from the Democratic Party's foreign policy establishment that have been mentioned as possible Secretaries of State — George Ball, Cyrus Vance, and Zbigniew Brzezinski — are far off the mark. Carter is more likely to choose a relatively unknown foreign policy technician or someone from the area of national electoral politics who would not undercut his own primacy in determining and executing foreign policy.

This consideration may well have had an effect in bringing back the bulk of the Jewish vote to the Democratic fold after the defection of many Jewish voters to the Nixon Republicans in 1972. It is now clear that in those elections many Jewish voters were not so much voting for Nixon as against Senator McGovern and the possible threat which his New Left supporters seemed to pose to American support for Israel.

It is a mistake to think that the predominant sentiment of American Jews is Israel. In this election however, the embarrassing inability to decide between the two candidates on the basis of internal American issues meant that, for such Jews, the question of American support for Israel became all the more significant.

And I would hazard the guess that, more than anything else, it was Dr. Henry Kissinger who impelled so many American Jews to vote for Governor Carter.

POSTSCRIPTS

A LITTLE BIT of sports history was made this week, when — thanks to the presence of Basil D'Oliveira — Israeli cricket received its first mention on the BBC World Service sports roundup.

From the brief report given on last week-end's "Test" match between Israel and London's touring cricket club (for whom D'Oliveira appeared as a guest), millions of listeners all over the world probably learned for the first time that the game is being played in Israel.

The Worcester and England stars' warm admiration of Israeli cricketers was not restricted to Isaac Solomon, whom, as reported in Tuesday's Post, D'Oliveira is recommending for a professional cricket job in Britain. He is also full of praise for all-rounders Alan Eshel, Stanley Pines, Noah Davidson and Mike Mombilit, and wicketkeeper Jerrold Kessel.

The Harrow Club has presented the local Cricket Association with nearly £400 worth of new cricket equipment, donated by London sports manufacturers for passing on to Israel.

J.L.

A VISITING journalist here to cover the Chess Olympics called the attention of one of our colleagues to an oddity.

Reading through the booklet "Facts about Israel," published by the Foreign Ministry and being distributed in the Olympiad Press Centre, he was struck by the fact that it contained information on almost everything going on in Israel, including a question on the sports field now questioned in chess.

When he expressed his surprise, a local journalist remarked half-jokingly: "There are probably no chess-players in the Foreign Ministry." It's more likely that the Ministry department concerned doesn't regard a cerebral game as a sport.

E.S.

ALMOST HALF of the 84,000 so-called "illegal" immigrants who were brought to this country in the period between the end of World War II and the establishment of the State arrived in vessels manned by American volunteers. Six of these volunteers lost their lives. One was killed aboard the "Exodus" the most famous of the "illegal" boats — and another five died fighting in the War of Independence.

The 50th anniversary of the post-war Aliya Beth movement fell last Monday, but it will be marked by the American volunteers at a reunion in Israel on January 1, 1977. The American Committee in Israel which is organizing the celebration consists of Harold Katz, Murray Greenfield and Yehuda Seia, all former U.S. servicemen. More than 50 of the volunteer crewmen are now living in Israel.

The 65 vessels, used to bring the refugees to this country were hardly any of them in ocean-going condition. Some of them were bought and paid for by American Jewry, and sailed from the U.S. to rescue Jewish survivors in Europe and bring them here, in the face of the British Navy's blockade.

LUDWIG BORNSTEIN
Tel Aviv.

Yugoslavia and the Jew

By GREVILLE JANNER

WHILE THE PEOPLE of Yugoslavia share an almost equal affection for the state and of Israel, and while the Jewish community enjoys a relaxed relationship with the country's official policy and Israel as that of India, this to be explained?

Yugoslavia is determined to assume or maintain (depending upon your view of its success) a pre-eminent position among the non-aligned nations. President Tito did not let a simple step, him from g. Colono.

Yugoslavia have not forgotten one million dead; their dev land, the horrors of occupa others. They equate Israel 1967 occupation of "con territories" with their own experiences and identify the with the Palestinians.

With the moral justification the practical (unpressed) political reason, Yugoslavia are prepared to almost every action of Israel was told by a former ambas an Arab capital that Israel at Enshebe constituted inv another people's territory. Surely if Croatian terrorists hijacked a plane Yugoslav and took them to which then cooperated as terrorists, you would not follow the pirates in hot pur He shook his head. "We d vade other people's country."

AT A MEETING of the leade Belgrade Jewish community announced that they had Israel, that their parents or other relatives were livin and that there was not the i fluently in their emigrating (taining whatever contacts th said.

"We are like other citizen said. "We have our par haven't we?" Out of the Yugoslav Jews who survi the pre-war community of a 000 some 11,000 are living b. We were told that a chari from Israel had landed b.

Still, the remaining comm slowly dying. Its ancient enel in places like Zagreb, Saraj Split are more picturesque communities. The tiny, 18th Dubrovnik synagoge (w: attended a weekly "Kabbah bat" service) is in "Jews (Uluc Judiska) but has no m on the outside and is lea al by the marvellous, walled Jewish family, the Toledan. The Yugoslav community ed by one peripatetic and unding rabbi, Rabbi Tsadik who has spent most of his E goslavia's diplomatic corp, post being Ambassador to Lively leadership is provide older generation, and an suming camp attacks are dred of the community's p. In 1976 the camp welo delegation of 14 from the Union of Jewish Students.

I was invited to a rehear Jewish choir. I found that jority of the chorists we Jews. But a 21-year-old Jewish father and non-mother told me that he can choir. He identify himself community."

"WILL THERE BE a Jewi community in anoth years?" one of the lea rhetorically. "Well, some me that question 20 years we all are today, aren't we?"

The community treasur with the World Jewish Cong speaks with affection of the Nahum Goldman to Yugos to Marshal Tito. No comm emerged from that fam counter, but doors were key. There is no immediate pr Israeli representatives through those doors, of d relations assuming, or of a heart by the Yugoslavie towards the Yugoslavie i Israel with which Yugoslav much in common. Still, wi are open and ideas and pe pass through them, chan come.

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